"THE FIRE PATROL" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE FIRE PATROL" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 75— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1925 ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
28th Mar	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl	DONGOLA @		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK‡ ..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,911
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
a Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,,	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	GAZANA *	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
31st Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE * ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5 334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
26th May	DELTA ..	8097	MALOJA
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,634	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
28th March.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
30th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
1st April	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Ka'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
1st ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
3rd ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

P. O. BOX 122

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THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY

Branches :—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Dircetor.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 247.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ...	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist.
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Multan City	Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Maditas
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dpg. 6).

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CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

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(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES

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BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	... Rs.	1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	... Rs.	59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

INSURANCE.

MARRIAGE DOWRY POLICY

The perfected system to provide Marriage Dowries for Daughters, GUARANTEEING PAYMENT OF FULL SUM ASSURED IN EVENT OF PARENT'S DEATH, and RE FUND OF FULL PREMIUM PAID WITH PER CENT. INTEREST SHOULD CHILD DIE WITHIN POLICY TERM. Profits added if parent and child survive policy term Descriptive pamphlet upon application.

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GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.
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Apply for New Explanatory Leaflet to ———
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(3) S. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.
(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond Manager, Head Office, AJMER.
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BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Established 1908.)
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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

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Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

Telephone No. 1220.

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Opp: Mongini, Ld., Churchgate St., : : : BOMBAY

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FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—An influential AGENT for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS. Daily orders of ottosinger worth Rs. 20 compulsory. Salary Rs. 50. Cash security Rs. 100. R. KUMAR PERFUMERY, Indore City.
A R949

WANTED—A JAIN MATRIC TEACHER. Pay according to qualifications from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45. Apply sharp to the HEAD MASTER, New School and Jain Pathshala, Pachora (East Khandesh).
A M961

LIST of complete existing VACANCIES in India and abroad supplied weekly for Rs. 4 yearly. Single copy -/2/- in postage stamps. Write "WANTED", Delhi.
R947

WANTED.—A LADY MEDICAL OFFICER to take charge of Dufferin Hospital Sholapur. Applicant should be a graduate of any University and should apply to Mr. J. S. JASSAWALLA, Hon. Secretary with terms and copies of testimonials."
A M952

WANTED—OVERSEER for the Kurla Municipality. Pay of the post is fixed at Rs 125-10-175 per mensem. Applicants should have experience of roads, drainage and buildings. Applications should be addressed with testimonials to the undersigned before 15th April 1925. M. J. BHATENA, President Kurla Municipality, Kurla, 23-3-25
A 22953

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75—10—100 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (OUDH). A22735

WANTED—A Respectable and Educated INDIAN as a FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE. One having held position of responsibility in a Commercial firm preferred. Applications will be treated as confidential. Apply to Box No. 722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M957

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 annas stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE (B) RAWALPINDI

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TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C M883

OOTACAMUND—TO LET—ROSSMOYNE Large commodious Bungalow, fully furnished and fitted with electric light, suitable for Princes or large families, Drawing room, Ante-room, Dining-room, Pantry, Office, Glazed verandah, four bedrooms, five bath-rooms, Kitchen, Horse stalls, Coach-house, Garage, Poultry house, Dog kennels and Tennis Court. Apply to the undersigned. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Hornby Road, Bombay.
G 22803

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SHOPS and OFFICES in Kanta Building on Kalbadevi Road. Moderate Rent. Apply on the premises between 3 and 6 p.m. or KISHORDAS PURSHOTAMDAS MANGALDAS, Malabar Point, next to Government House.
M935

TO LET—COMMODIOUS PREMISES at 98, Medows Street, Fort, Central Business locality. Moderate rent. Apply GROUND FLOOR, ABDEYALLY SAMSOODIN & CO.
C R951

TO LET AT MUSSOORIE—Single and double suites, furnished and equipped with electric lights, with a nice command of hill view in a healthy locality. For particulars apply to MANSA RAM & SONS, Bankers, Mussoorie, U. P.
C M904

TO BE LET AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.—A ground and first floor of a separate house, containing ample accommodation in every respect. For rent and further particulars, please apply R. A. DUBASH, 54, Apollo Street, Fort.
C R950

TO LET—(1) 1st floor flat of MEHRU MANOR at Hughes Road, excellent situation and large accommodation on easy terms; also (2) flats at Hornby Villard near open sea next to Maharaja Scindia's Bungalow one drawing and 3 bed rooms, kitchen, godown, garage. Rent Rs. 150 to Rs. 235 for Parsis, Europeans and Japanese and also (3) Motor garages for Rs. 30 at Gowalia Tank Road. Apply Mrs. BHARUCHA, Mehru Manor, Hughes Road.
C M938

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GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85
Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.	

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Last chance of buying New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, for Rs. 200 only. Few left. All Policy Size sold out. Original price Rs. 495 and 540. Rs. 250 for 25 inch Carriage, 275 for 30 inch.

	Rs.
Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch	...
Remington 7, 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 75,	...
Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 5, 125, 8	... 150
Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types,	... 160
Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes,	... 1
Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to	... 200
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Gujerati, 120	...
Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New,	... 160
Corona 3, Improved Model, New,	... 195
Corona Four, latest, just arrived,	... 225

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21323. W.S.

TYPEWRITERS—Remington 7 Rs. 60, 8 Rs. 70. Empire 1 Rs. 75. Yost 20 Rs. 95. Oliver 3 Rs. 60, 5 Rs. 95. 9 Rs. 120. Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 Rs. 95 to 215. Remington Factory Rebuilts as new at second-hand prices. Guaranteed Repairs to all makes. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

FOR SALE.—A DEMY PRINTING MACHINE of well-known British W. Dawson, makers. Can be worked by hand or power. In good condition. For particulars write Box No. 721, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K M954

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

A FREEHOLD property, consisting of 200 square yards land with building on Kalbadevi Road. Rent Rs. 750. Write Box No. 723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G M960

FOR SALE—A well-known WHOLESALE HARDWARE SHOP in large business centre with furniture, goods together with goodwill. An unique opportunity for those who wish to open new business. Communicate to Box No. 720, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R941

FOREST SALES—Auction Sale of 22 Forest coupes, 16,178, standing teak, 174 blackwood and 1,633 Khair (used for Kath or catichu extraction) will take place at 12 noon 6th April, 1925, at the office of the Minister, Savantvadi. For details of estimated yield and prices apply to the Undersigned. F. X. MIRANDA, F.L.S., Chief Forest Officer, Savantvadi.
G 22942

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Second-hand MOTOR, 4 seater, in good order. Apply or see personally, MOINODDIN HASAN, near Customs' Office, Cadell Road, Mahim, Bombay No. 16.
JA 959

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandlagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 2 postage As. 4 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

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STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.

FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BUILDING CONTRACT for small works at Girgaum Road. For Forms and particulars apply, Messrs. HATE & MASTER, Architects, 54, Medows Street.
M955

OUR famous durable PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR for gents' suits twenty yards single width cost Rs. 27/8. GANGA STORES. Kasganj, U.P.
T R948

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 5,000 returnable in 20 equal monthly instalments with moderate rate of interest. The amount is required by a well-organised and established High School for complete fit establishment purposes purely educational. For further information and settlement please inquire at Box No. 724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M 22985

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

ENGLISH EDITION.—KESHMIRI KOK SHASTERA.—A book, containing 36 coloured pictures, translated from old Shasteras into English, a gift for youth. Price a copy cloth bound Rs. 5. Ask to: H. W. & CO. LUDHIANA.
L R946

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1924.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Zenith Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 1st April, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of accounts as at 31st December, 1924.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re election.
3. To appoint Auditors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election, and to fix their remuneration.
4. And transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.
Manager.

Bombay, 27th February, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th March, 1925, to 8th April, 1925, both days inclusive.
22978

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

FIFTH CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a resolution of the Board of Directors dated the 6th instant, a Call of Rs. 15 per share of the above Company was made, and by the same resolution it was provided that such Call be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 31st March, 1925, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum be charged up to the date of payment.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
P. TARACHAND.
Secretary.

Sudama House, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 26th March, 1925. 22976

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of the JAM MFG. COY., LTD., is to be sold ready the tenders of which will be received in the Coy.'s Office No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, 4th April, with deposit of Rs. 500.
952

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD,

ORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April 1925 at 4 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1924.

(2) To declare a Dividend.

(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 26th March, 1925, to 8th April, 1925 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th March, 1925.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on Wednesday the 8th day of April 1925, at the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting convened on that day at 4 p.m. when the sub-joined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

(1) "That the regulations contained in the document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

(2) "That each of the three Directors appointed by the Board as a Committee to deal with the revision of the Articles of Association be remunerated for his services by payment of a fee of Rs. 75 for every Committee Meeting attended"

AND

NOTICE is also hereby given that another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office on Friday, the 24th day of April 1925, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of receiving a Report of the proceedings of the above-mentioned Meeting in so far as they relate to the approval and adoption of the amended Articles of Association, and of confirming if thought fit as a Special Resolution the first of the above-mentioned Resolutions.

(Note:—A copy of the proposed New Articles of Association can be seen at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th March 1925.
22977

NOTICE.

THE best BREAD of English style, pure and FRESH MILK, BUTTER and CREAM can only be had from Messrs. E. HISCOCKS & CO., Jacob Circle, Cow's Milk a speciality.
905

NOTICE.

THE GAHAGAN PAINT AND VARNISH CO., LTD., of Home Street, Bombay, is prepared to consider applications from reliable paint dealers for their Bazaar selling agencies in the following stations or districts, viz:

Ahmedabad; Ajmere; Baroda; Bangalore; Cochin; Hyderabad, Deccan; Indore, Karachi; Khandala and Lonavla; Mangalore; Mysore; Nasik and Deolali, and Poona.

The Company might be prepared to make regular small consignments to established dealers for sale on commission, if reasonable security is forthcoming.

The Gahagan Paint and Varnish Co., Ltd., is on Government list and test house certificates are held for a very large number of its paints, distempers, enamels, driers and oils.

The Company's outturn has hitherto been consumed almost entirely by the railways, steamship companies, and public buying departments.

Additional up to date machinery has been recently installed and the factory can now guarantee regular large supplies of standard qualities for the Bazaar trade and to contractors.

Applications (to the above address) should include full information regarding probable turnover, qualities at present being sold, and must state whether the proposer holds agencies or sub-agencies for any other make of paint, whether imported or made in India.
C22961

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF WAGONS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1925, for the complete erection of 1,050 four wheeled covered goods and 250 open goods wagons at Sewri Bunder during the year 1925-26.

2. Drawings of the wagons and copies of the general conditions of the work can be obtained from the Chief Mechanical Engineer Parel, on payment of Rs. 20 per set.

3. No special forms of tenders will be issued but tenderers should tender on their own form or by letter which should be submitted in an envelope endorsed "Tender for erection of wagons."

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money, at the time of submitting tenders, without which no tender will be considered. This deposit must be in cash or currency notes only, on which no interest will be allowed.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000). This deposit must be wholly in cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government paper the market value of which is equal to deposit required and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of the agreement.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. MCLEAN.
Agent.

G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
952

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE HATTERSLEY MILLS CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase as a going concern of the above Company's properties, situated at Ghatkoper Tarf Trombay in the South Salsette District Bombay suburban B.S. Collectorate, consisting of:—

FREEHOLD LAND admeasuring 1,01,709 square yards or thereabouts.

BUILDINGS of Shed construction with blue stone flooring, and strengthened cross beams to support shafting. The building is believed to be of the best construction throughout, and on exceptionally solid foundations and has North Light Roof. It was completed about 3 years ago, and comprises Large Main Weaving Shed, Preparatory Departments, Engine House, Store Rooms, Dyeing Department, Packing and Making up Rooms and Offices all under one roof and intercommunicating. There are also two blocks of well arranged chawls.

The Mill possesses a large masonry built tank capable of ensuring an ample supply of water for all the Mill's purposes at every period of the year.

MACHINERY—The Mill is specially designed for the manufacture of flat and tubular lamp wicks, tapes, Putties, Nawars, and similar fabrics in widths from 1" to 4 inches.

The Machinery was manufactured by Messrs. George Hattersley and Sons of Keighly, who have specialised in this class of machinery, being themselves the largest Manufacturers of lamp wicks and tapes in England.

There are approximately 3,000 shuttles, of which 288 are made up of heavy domestic looms for 4 in. goods.

The Mill is fully equipped with the necessary preparatory machinery including winding frames, doubling, warping and sizing dyeing, calendering finishing, Making up and Packing, and is driven by a 350 H.P. Horizontal Steam Engine which together with the gearing and belting is believed to be in excellent condition

There is no undertaking to accept the highest or any offer.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned, C/O A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay, or to F. E. DINSHAW, Esq., Solicitor, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

D. LEITCH STIVEN,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.
C22949

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE PIONEER INDIAN PAINTS & OIL WORKS LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 30th day of April, 1925 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims, if any, to the undersigned, the Liquidators of the abovenamed company at 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1925.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Liquidators.
C22962

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3305 of 1924.

PANDURANG GOVINDRAO PHATE ..... Plaintiff

Versus

ESUFALLY MAHOMEDALLY CONTRACTOR. ..... Defendant

To,

The Defendant abovenamed,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit has been POSTPONED to the 7th day of April, 1925.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1925.

VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay. 22979

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NENSI UMARSEY YOGI, of Bombay, Bhatia Inhabitant, a Freight Broker. ..... Deceased.

Bai MOTIVAHU, widow of Nensi Umarsey Yogi, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of Narotam Nensi Yogi, a minor under the age of 18 years, the son of the deceased abovenamed and limited to the period of his minority. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of March, 1925.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22980

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

Lot No. 1—On SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 1st Pasta Road, Colaba, without the Fort, and in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 948 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. C/1, New No. C 2/16666, Old Survey No. 257, New Survey No. 3a/9564, and Cadastral Survey No. 359, Colaba Division, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 514, Street No. 11, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Goolrai Singani, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Cooverbai, on or towards the North by 1st Pasta Lane and on or towards the South by a Gully.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 14 K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C22948

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1010 of 1924.

NENAMAL BHIMANDAS ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BASIL N. LANG, Esqr., and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above Suit bearing date the 10th day of April, 1924, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April, 1925, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of a big plot registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1999, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Balu Sarang Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 114, Street No. 6, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Balu Sarang Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property secondly described herein and on or towards the South by the property of Mohamedalli Mulla Buxibhai.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, admeasurement 28 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a big plot registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1999, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sarang Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 112, Street Nos. 52, 54, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Sarang Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the Mosque and on or towards the South by the property firstly described herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the defendants 4 to 9 herein, at No. 107, Esplanade Road, Old French Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22970

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAMIBAI, widow of Kuvarji Narayanji, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, without occupation at the time of her death residing at Maska in Cutch but ordinarily residing at Dariasthan Lane, Mandvi, without the Fort. ..... Deceased.

Bai SAKAR, wife of Manishankar Kanji, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, without occupation, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of March, 1925.
Messrs. KANUBHAI & SHASTRI,
Petitioner's Attorneys,
A True Copy.
KANUBHAI & SHASTRI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22981

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4555 of 1922.

DHARAMDAS NAGARDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as a Certified Share and Stock Broker of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association ..... Plaintiff.

V/S.

MOTILAL DAYARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business also as a Certified Share and Stock Broker of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association ..... Defendant.

To,

MOTILAL DAYARAM, Esqr.,

Dear Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Counsel will be instructed on behalf of the Plaintiff abovenamed to move before the Honourable Sir Justice Lalloobhai Shah at 11-30 a.m. on the 6th day of April, 1925, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be conveniently heard for a Decree Absolute for Sale herein and for authority to the Plaintiff to ask for and recover the surrender value of the Insurance Policy No. P55386 of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., viz Rs. 1,287, issued in the name of the Defendant abovenamed and to allow the Plaintiff to set off the amount so recovered against the amount due to the Plaintiff by the Defendant under the Decree, dated the 18th day of December, 1922 and to grant liberty to the Plaintiff to apply for a personal Decree against the Defendant for the remaining balance of the amount due to the Plaintiff by the Defendant under the said Decree.

Copy Affidavit of Dharamdas Nagardas, the Plaintiff abovenamed, dated the 4th day of March, 1925, made in support of this Notice of Motion is sent herewith.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1925.

(Sd.) MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22882

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UMERKHADI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will by order and under instructions of Messrs. Thakoredas & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jankibai wife of Ramchandra Dagdoo, sell the undermentioned Immoveable Property by Public Auction on the premises on Saturday the 28th day of March 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th day of August 1923 made between Jankibai wife of Ramchandra Dagdoo of thte one part and Nana Yessoo Padwal and Balkrishna Yessoo Pandwal of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land belonging to the church of the Cathedral of N.S.D. D'Esperance situate on the North side of Umerkhadi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 251 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 3645 and Cadestral Survey No. 1995 of the Mandvi Division together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municinality of Bombay under B Ward No. 3569 Street No. 42-46 all which premises are situate at and are on the North side of Umerkhadi Road in Registration Sub-District of Bombay which said premises are bounded on or towards the North by a narrow public passage on or towards the South by the Umerkhadi Road, on or towards the East by the property of Nazarally Shamsudin and on or towards the West by the property of Rambhau Balaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Thakoredas & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS
and
GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY
SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 61
CUT MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 2s. DR. LECLAIR MED. CO., HATTON GARDEN W.S. LONDON.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
THAKORDWAR, 11 JUMA MOSJID BRAIK MEMON STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys of Messrs. Dassabhoy Framji Suntook and Jehangir Framji Suntook the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntook deceased and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Haji Essa Haji Haroon and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Sub-Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of January 1924 and made between the said Haji Essa Haji Haroon of the first part, Mohamadmiyan Haji Essa Fazala of the second part, Bai Amiabai widow of Haji Ismail Haji Essak Fazala and Aishabai and Rakhiabai daughters of Haji Esmail Haji Essak Fazala of the third part and the said Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntook deceased of the fourth part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell away by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 3rd day of April 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenement and buildings standing thereon situate on the South side of and fronting the First Don Tar Row Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards and a six ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and bearing Ward No. 2591 Street Nos. 181/187 and New Survey No. 2595 Cadastral No. 1365 Mandvi Division and bounded on or towards the North partly by the said First Don Tar Row Road and partly by the Chinch Bunder First Row Road, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Miyan Sheikh Ahmad bin Fakrudin Ghanentker and Miyan Mohamad bin Saleh bin Fakrudin but now to Haji Abdulla Noor-Mohamad, on or towards the South partly by the property formerly belonging to Yusuf Mala Abd Esa Mala but now to Haji Abdul Latiff and Umar Hajianu and partly by the property formerly belonging to Miyan Shaikh Ahmad bin Fakrudin Ghunentker and Miyan Mohamad bin Saleh bin Fakrudin Ghunentker but now to Haji Abdulla Nurmohamad and on or towards the West by Mohamadhusein Kambekar Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon situate at Kambekar Street without the Fort of Bombay fronting the said Kambekar Street on the East side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less assessed in the books of the Assessor of the Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2590 and Street Nos. 177, 179 Collector's No. 43, Cadastral No. 1365 Mandvi Division and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Memon Ismail Haji Essak, on or towards the South by the property of Hajo Ayub Haji Rahimtoola, on or towards the East by a Gully and beyond that the property of Haji Esmail and on or towards the West by the said Kambekar Street.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Dossabhoy Framji Suntook and Jehangil Framji Suntook at their offices at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned. t

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATPURA 3RD AND 4TH STREET AND CENTRE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Bai Valibai widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Parmanand Chaturbhuj and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jusub Haji Latif and in exercise of the power of sole reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage deed dated the 31st August 1923 and made between Jusub Haji Latif of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. ,will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises on SATURDAY, the 4th April 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable property, having roads on three sides.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the buildings thereon situate at Kamatipura 3rd and 4th Street and Centre Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 227 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 5897 and Cadastral Survey No. 101 and 102 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No. 1237, Street No. 101 Kamatipura 3rd Street and E Ward No. 1389 Street No. 92 Kamatipura 4th Street and bounded on the North by Kamatipura 4th Street, on the South by Kamatipura Centre Street, on the East by Kamatipura Centre Road and on the West by the properties of Yenkah Kamati and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort (above Messrs Hoare & Co), or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

RED SEALS as packed in tins of : : : : :

"IMPERIAL SPECIALS"

cigarettes will be accepted by the Management of Madans Theatres in payment of admission at the rate of two annas per SEAL.

This concession will remain in force until 30th June, 1925.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 AND 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.

"THAT DIRTY DOG MORRIS"

Featuring the great comedian

NICOLAS RIMSKY.

A sparkling French farce packed with incident and full of life. Novel situations and continuous fun. A comedy of an entirely distinctive type produced as only the French can.

FIVE REELS OF BUBBLING LAUGHTER SERVED UP BY A COMEDIAN OF A NEW KIND.

OLYMPIC MERMAIDS.

A REMARKABLE PICTURE OF THE WORLD'S FOUR GREATEST SWIMMERS. MARVELLOUS PICTURES TAKEN UNDER WATER SHOWING THE SKILFUL MOVEMENTS OF THE LADY CHAMPIONS.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 (Including Tax.)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
Drama in 7 Reels—

HOUSE PETERS
IN
"The TORNADO"

That sterling player of the screen in the strongest role of his entire career. See him in the sensationally exciting melodrama crammed with thrills never attempted in any photo play and climaxed by the most stupendous flood and tornado scenes ever recorded by the camera. Don't miss it.

RUTH CLIFFORD

PLAYS THE FEMININE ROLE IN AN EXCEPTIONALLY CLEVER WAY.

Man separated them but the God of Storms swept them together on the breast of the tornado when he rode a seething river of logs to her rescue—the greatest emotional melodrama ever filmed.

The Programme includes a Comedy:

To-night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON

To-Night—A Superb Chadwick Drama in seven parts.

THE FIRE PATROL

A Photodramatic Sensation From the Great Stage Play by Harkins and Barber.

Produced by Hunt Stromberg for Chadwick Pictures Corporation.

A TENSE DRAMA OF THE LIVES OF THE HEROES OF THE SEA: "THE FIRE PATROL."

A Picture You Will Never Forget With a Brilliant Cast of Film Favorites including Anna Q. Nilsson, Madge Bellamy, Helen Jerome Eddy, Johnny Harron, Jack Richardson, Bull Montana, Spottiswoode Aitken and Charlie Murray.

"THE FIRE PATROL"

The Programme includes a Comedy. To-Night 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXTENDED TILL 2nd April 1925.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!

THE INDIAN NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL & ART EXHIBITION

"CONGRESS HOUSE" BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE
AND
DAILY VARIETY MUSICAL CONCERTS
by FAMOUS MUSICIANS
AND
OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS. DAILY INDIAN BAND

VISIT

PHADKE'S AND MUNGEKAR'S ART EXHIBITION,

Ladies Art and Craft Exhibition, The Khadi Shop, Shops of other Indian goods and Amin's floral and Iceberg decorations.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE
MAHATMAJI'S OPERATION
AT PHADKE'S
Prof. RAHMAN'S MAGICAL PERFORMANCE.
3 to 11 P.M.
ENTRANCE FEE ANNAS FOUR

SPECIAL WEEK FOR RAMNAVMI
DOUBLE—PROGRAMME—CHANGE—
From SATURDAY 28th to 31st MARCH.
HINDOOSTAN FILMS BEST PRODUCTION

VALMIKI

who became the Author of Ramayana

From APRIL 1st to 3rd.

SAME CO'S SPECIAL FILM

RAM JANMA

Specially of Ramnavmi day the shows begin at 10 A. M.

Daily four Shows 5-7-9-11. Sat. Sun. and Holiday Extra Show at 3 p. m.

Cheap Rates As. 3, 4, 7, 9, 12 Re. 1, 1-8.

CINE MADELEINE
GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD

Please note the change of time
5, 7, 9 & 11 O'clock Daily.
Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Another triumphal week's sweeping success!
ONCE MORE! AGAIN!
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in
"ROBIN HOOD"
in stupendous 11 Reels.
DONT MISS! COME ALL!!

Next Saturday Next Week.
SHANTA-SHANTA
Have a look at our theatre.

FAMILY FEUD

EVERYWHERE IS THE CAUSE OF—

THE DOWNFALL.

Witness the Truth in—
HINDUSTAN'S BEST PRODUCTION

SATI TARA

OR

WAR BETWEEN—
WALI AND SUGRIWA

AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

Best opportunity for seeing
Shri Rama on Ramnavmi day.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

Presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COY'S
Most artistic & up-to-date production
"VEER KUNAL"
"VEER KUNAL"
featuring
MISS YEKBAL, MISS MOTEE & Mr. RAJA SANDO
Daily Four shows:—
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Extra Shows:—
On Sat: Sunday & Ramnavmi Holiday at 3-30 p.m.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA
NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
SATURDAY 28th March 1925 at (8-30 P. M.)
NAND KUMAR.
SUNDAY 29th March 1925 at 8 P. M.
EKACHAPYALA.
Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

102, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

To-day, Saturday, the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Curzon" House, Apollo Bunder, (near the Salutiry Battery) valuable and handsome household furniture, glass crockery and plated-ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-board and dinner wagons, carpets, ornaments, Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinets, carved furniture, teapoys, writing tables, book cases, reclining sofas, hat-stands, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, soil linen basket, Phonograph, Ice box, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of L. Baraclough, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

To-morrow, Sunday, 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cooperage opposite the Bandstand "Pabani House" made to order season wood household furniture by Lazarus and Roberts, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, silver ware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, Jacobine furniture of the latest design, large mirror back sideboard and dinner wagons, rich, carpets, screens, purdahs, very rich artistic made mirror back, Cabinets Parian; Bronze marble and terra cotta figures, brass vases and ornaments, roll top writing table, office chairs, glass door book and silver show cases, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel doors, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, one sweet tone cottage piano, large double spring phonograph Perambulator, hat stands, large English ice box with refrigerator, tiled teapoys, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. E. Lynch Blosse, Esq., Dy. Commissioner of Police Bombay, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

To-day, SATURDAY, the 28th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc. By order of the Underwriters.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

One lot containing furniture as Tables, chairs, easy chairs, fans, electric lamps, writing desks, etc.

By order of the underwriters:—
5 earthen pans and 4 trappers.

By order of the office concerned.
1 case Dolls (Toys.)

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate
One lot unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as silver ornaments, watches, wearing apparels, blankets, nails etc.,
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria,
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis,
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham,
1 second hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness,
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 185 BAGS CRYSTAL SUGAR, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell in their rooms by Public Auction by order of the office concerned and at the risk of the Underwriters the following:—

EX. S. S. "BARBARIGO."

About 92 bags Crystal Sugar.
About 29 bags Crystal Sugar.
About 64 bags Crystal Sugar.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SYED ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Suleman Haji Ebrahim Esqr., the Receiver in suit No. 1047 of 1922 (Khatizabai wife of Abdul Karim Ebrahim and another vs. Suleman Haji Ebrahim and others) and in pursuance of the Consent Decree, dated the 10th day of March, 1924, and the consent Judge's order dated the 30th day of September, 1924, in the said suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of the Syed Abdul Rehman Street, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Syed Abdul Rehman Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Haji Suleman Habib and on the South by the property of Haji Arab Ahmed and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 14 and Street No. 72-74 and 76.

Private offers are also invited for the purchase of this property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALAD AND CAVEL STREET OR GAIWADI.

Suit No. 196 of 1925.

Karamsey v Gordhandas.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the premises on the undermentioned date and time.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MALAD TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES ON SUNDAY, THE 5TH PROX. AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.).

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of batty land, containing by admeasurement (2574) sq. yards or thereabouts and forming portion of the plots registered in the Book of the Khote under Nos. 57 and 60 which premises are situate at and on the West side of Gore-Bunder Road in the village of Malad Talooka Salsette, Zilla Thana and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra bounded on or towards the East by Gorebunder Road on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia, on or towards the South partly by the property of Thackersey Liladhar and partly by the property of Shapurji Sorabji and on or towards the North by the property of Devidas Mavji.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET, GAIWADI TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH PROX. AT 5 P.M.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Cavel Street in the Oart called Karval alias Gaiwadi in the Bhuleshwar Registration Sub-district of the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 87½ sq yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 115, New Survey No. 200 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3755 and Street No. 102 and bounded on or towards the North partly by the House of Anna Maria Boccaro and partly by Public Street on or towards the East by the house of Hercules Athoide on or towards the South by the house of Elias Perreira and on or towards the West by Public Street and house of Anna Clara Viegas and bearing Cadastral No.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 27.

S S Naldera, Coldwell, London.
S S Tanenfels, Bulling, Antwerp.
S S Gange, Ferrara, Genoa.
S S Bucentum Lucas, Garakan.
S S Barjora, Sammuel, Busreh.
S S Torrilla, McGovan, Bassein.

DEPARTURE.

March 28.

S S Narkunda, Evans, London.

LOADING.

March 28.

Steamer Jalapa for New York.
Steamer Naldera for London.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer British Fern for Mahomerah.
Steamer Tanenfels for Hamburg.

S S Naldera:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Naldera, 8856 tons, Captain C J Coldwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 12th inst. a general cargo and 229 passengers.

S S Tanenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Tanenfels, 1738 tons, Captain C Bulling, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Gange:—The M Italiana steamer Gange 1931 tons, Captain G Ferrara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain Sammuel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Torrilla:—The steamer Torrilla, 3189 tons, Captain D J McGovan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a general cargo.

S S Narkunda:—The P and OS N Company's English mail steamer Narkunda, 9705 tons, Captain H G Evans, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, March 27.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

4 Ct, Genoa, 3965, Antwerp, 9/4 K N and Co.
7 Tottori Maru 3700 Kobe N F. N Y K.
8 Clan Macbride, 3,009, M Coast, 25/3, J F and Co.
8 Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino.
9 Dongola 4279, London, 404, M M & Co.
9 Celebes Maru, 4,262, Kobe, 27/3, O S Kaisha.
9 Circassia 4327 Glasgow, N.F. Graham Trading Co.
11 Clan Mactanish 4765 N.F. N.F. J F & Co.
13 Karagola 3647, Durban 1/4 M M & Co.
14 Kalunga 2925, Hull 5/4 J F & Co. d
15 Modasa 5566, London, 2/4 M M & Co.
17 Turkistan, 3,178, Mar. 28/3, M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
2 Hymeltez, 2985, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
3 Bandra 1877, P. Gulf, 1/4 M M & Co.
6 Gamaria 3232, K'chi M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

As Garmula, 3233, Cal, N F. M M & Co.
B Akita Maru, 2347 Japan, 5/4 N Y K.
C & R Panghis 3192, Dunkirk, 8/4 T M & Co.
F Capo-di-Monte 3544 Genoa, N.F. L Triestin.
O Tirreno 2756, Hamburg 4/4 L Edwards
L/M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co
N Ameland 2150 Antwerp N F, Graham Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Moolton due about 1st May, Agents P & O S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Cty of Lahore, due about 2nd April, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.
Clan Macbryne due about 9th April, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macwhirter, due about 18th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.
Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares due about 29th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Schiedjk due about 27th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 31st March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algio due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Mariner due about 7th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Honolulu Maru, due about 28th March, Agent O. S. Kaisha.
Nagano due about 29th March Agent N F Kaisha.
Asuka Maru due about 10th April, Agent N Y K.
Argun Maru due about 10th April Agent O S K.
Uga Maru, due about 14th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.
Tenpalsan Maru due about 6th April, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 28th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & C S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

27-3-25.

S S Jalapa for New York:—210 cwt gum Arabic, P Kooverjee & Co. 101 cwt gum karaya, P Kooverjee & Co.; 2 bales woollen carpets, M Mackenzie & Co. 60 cases sheeps salted guts (1020 lbs) M Mackenzie & Co. 4000 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.; 498 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee & Co. 50 cwt sandalwood, E Virjee & Co.; 2000 cwt myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co. Ld.; 200 cwt gum karaya S Khetsey & Co. 13 cwt sheep casings A Shushtary; 2000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros. 12000 cwt castor seed, Strauss & Co. 31 cwt. cotton waste. S Kanaji & Co.; 104 cwt cashew nuts, Ali Bros.; 1000 cwt cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 1750 cwt gum Arabic, N Mulji & Co. 45 cwt gum karaya, N Muljee & Co. 63 cwt gum olibanum, N Muljee & Co.; 63 cwt. gum olibanum, N Muljee & Co. 100 cwt sandalwood chips, N Muljee & Co. 200 cwt gum kadaya, DMawjee & Co. 60 cwt gum khatty, D Mawjee & Co. 40 cwt gum karaya B Trikamlal & Co.; 6 casks sheep casings, S M H Kadarbaksh; 8 casks wet casings S M H Kadarbaksh, 100 bales cotton waste, Birla Bros.

S S Jalapa for Philadelphia:—106 bales hides fleshing, A H Allarukbiz; 26 bales wool, Deccan Trading Co. Ltd. 29 bales gout hair, Deccan Trading Co. Ld.

S S Circasia for Liverpool:—5003 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.

S S Circassia for New York:—13 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—20 bales cotton waste, S Kanaji & Co. 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Tannenfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwt. crushed bones, F Ibrahim & Co., Ltd.

S S Nethergate for Avonmouth:—10000 cwt. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Nethergate for Antwerp:—2200 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co. Ld.

S S Panaghis for Dunkirk:—770 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ltd.

S S Panaghis for Dieppe:—12000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Gange for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, B N Khanas; 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer & Co.; 220 bales cotton, H M Mehta & Co.; 440 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Gange for Genoa:—228 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.; 5000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.; 1000 cwt rape seed, K M Nathoo; 275 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.; 110 bale cotton, Langley & Co.; 330 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co. 222 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Gange for Marseilles:—1750 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co. Ld.

S S Gange for Naples:—2000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros. 380 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

S S Dumana for Havre:—220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—220 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar 110 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

S S Modasa for Dunkirk:—7 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 1000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 6901 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co. 380 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd. 220 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co. 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Modasa for Hamburg:—100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 55 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co. 25 bales hemp, T M Meghji & Co.

S S Modasa for Antwerp:—105 cwt gum kadaya, P Kooverjee and Co. 210 cwt gum Arabic, P Kooverjee and Co. 8000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 495 cwt cotton, E Spinner & Co.

S S Modosa for Ghent:—55 bales cotton, A Durst.

S S Ameland for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, C Peraj & Co.; 975 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Ameland for Barcelona:—420 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.; 4000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros. 92 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Genoa for Antwerp:—105 cwt. gum Arabic, S. Chapsey & Co.

S S Sardinia for Victoria via Hongkong:—2 bales cotton carpets, Pohoomal Bros. 1 bale woollen numwas Pohoomal Bros.

S S Sardinia for Hongkong:—67 cwt shark fins, R Dhanji & Co.; 15 cwt fish maws R Dhanji & Co.

S S Sardinia for Shanghai:—333 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sardinia for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd. 100 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ltd.

S S Sardinia for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Celebes Maru for Hongkong:—1½ cwt. ivory, P L Bakliwal & Sons.

S S Akita Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co. Ltd. 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Akita Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Akita Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Akita Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ld.

S S Tottari Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Suzuki & Co. Ld.; 1300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Tottari Maru for Hongkong:—48 cwt. cloves H Lalji & Co. ½ cwt Rhino Horns. B Esmail & Co.

S S Tottari for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 3000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Tottari for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha. Ld.

S S Akita Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Cd Ld.

S S Akita Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Cd Ld.

S S Akita Maru for Shanghai:—800 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Cd Ld.

IMPORTS.

27-3-25.

S S Elysia from Liverpool. Agents:—Graham Trading Co. Ld.:—

From Liverpool:—309 bales old newspaper, 28 bales cotton tents, 25 bales cotton yarn, 104 cases cotton yarn, 25 cases art. silk and cottons, 91 cases cotton piecegoods, 114 bales cotton piecegoods, 460 bales cottons, 517 cases 25 cases card board. 105 cases common soap. 85 cases toilet soap, 175 cases cigarettes, 70 cases Art. silk yarn, 52 cases oil, 31 bales twine, 70 bales paper. 175 s/cases galvd. ridging, 160 coils wire, 2470 boxes tin plates, 175 bags bottles, 100 bags soda ash 56 barrels tallow, 284 drum caustic soda, 36 casks tannate of soda 1240 casks China clay, 25 bundles pipes, 224 bundles hoops, 6920 bundles galvd. sheets, 403 bundles faggot steel, 21 bundles steel plates, 230 pieces sanitary earthenware.

From Glasgow—10 drums greese, 40 drums Asphalt 26 cases panel plates, 270 cases beer. 1130 cases whisky, 126 cases ginger wine, 60 cases Ale, 100 Hhds Ale, 33 bales cotton piece goods, 112 cases cotton piecegoods, 52 cases Swing cotton reels 471 cases cottons, 14 bales cotton, 40 cases cotton yarn, 18 cases paper 50 cases jute bags, 52 casks pitch, 20 barrels coal pitch, 350 bags sulphate of Ammonia, 200 rolls Roofing Felt, 1627 plates hard spelter 62 pieces steel plates, 3364 pieces pipes, 474 pieces tubes, 153 bundles tubes, 331 bundles steel bars, 1750 bundles galvd. sheets, 44 peices Tees, 75 pieces steel axles.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, March 27.

Bleaching Powder and Chlorate of Potash which evidenced considerable animation in the course of the last two weeks are again quiet though price of Chlorate of Potash ruled very firm. Sodium Sulphide has been very quiet, the prices ruling extremely poor. Magnesium Chloride and Zinc are almost steady. Farina changed hands at Rs. 17 while Sago is quoted at Rs 13. Dextrine, Maize starch and other sundry Chemicals have little activity. Market in general is quiet and dull.

The quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4/4/0
Antimony salt Re. 0/7/6
Acetate lead-white Rs. 36/0/0
Bleaching powder Rs. 22/0/0
Pottasium Chlorate Re. 0/5/6
Caustic soda Rs. 20/0/0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4/0/0
Dextrine Rs. 21/8/0
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 10/0/0
Acetic acid Re. 0/7/6
Aniline salt Re. 0/9/6
Glauber salt Rs. 4/8/0
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 33/8/0
Bchromate potash Rs. 36/8/0
Hydrosulphide soda Re. 0/12/0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 21/0/0
Oxalic acid Rs. 25/0/0

MILL STORES.

Bombay, March 27.

In the course of the week, prices were maintained steady with a moderate demand. Cotton Healds have changed hands but with no improvement in value. Forward c.i.f. price is maintained firm at 20½d. per 900 eyes. Reeds are quoted at Rs. 0/2/8. Woollen goods have had no further interesting features. Ropes and Bandings have appreciably gone down in demand which has brought about a slump in the market. The immediate tone of the market is far from optimistic.

The quotations are:—
Healds 15/4os Rs. 1/6/0
Reeds Re. 0/2/8
Roller Cloth 16 oz Ken Rs. 8/0/0
Roller Cloth 8 oz Ken Rs. 8/8/0
Scroll Bandings Rs 1/6/0
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/1/0
Ropes Rs. 1/15/0
Slubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 49/0/0
Roving tubes Wilson Rs. 32/0/0
Pirns Conical 5" Japan Rs. 7/8/0
Pirns Universal Japan Rs. 7/0/0
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 7/0/0
Warper Bobbins Rs. 65/0/0
Dobby Harness Rs. 20/8/0
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3/4/0
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4/8/0

COLOURS.

Bombay, March 27.

We have to report the market to be dull and quiet. Alizarines had some business at the market rates. Fluctuations are little. Business passing is limited. Congo Red, Magenta Crystals and Indonthenes had some business at favourable rates to the buyers. Sulphur Back is steady.

The quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs 68
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 68
Alizarine 20 per cent paste I.P. Rs. 67
Congo red Rs. 1/6/0
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1/9/0
Victoria Blue Rs. 2/8/0
Sulphuric Black Rs. 0/14/6
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2/0/0
Perpurine Delta Rs. 2/8/0
Melachite Green Rs. 3/0/0
Magenta Xls Rs. 6/0/0
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1/5/ 0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4/0/0
Soluble Blue Rs. 8/0/0
Fast red Rs. 5/8/0

U. S. IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS.

A MARKED FALL.

Despite the fact that exports of iron and steel products from the United States attained figures of 129,465 long tons during December last, thus gaining 4 per cent. over the figures for the previous month, total shipments for 1924 fell below the 2,000,000 ton mark for the first time in a number of years, according to the Iron and Steel Division of the Department of Commerce.

Exports for the year in question amounted to 1,805,153 tons and were ten per cent. below those for both 1922 and 1923. Imports totalled 69,281 during December, or more than double the receipts for the month of November.

Considerably more than one-fourth of the 1924 exports were of various kinds of sheets and plates; 14 per cent. of the exports were rails and accessories, 13 per cent. were tubes, pipes, and fittings, 12 per cent. were semi-finished iron and steel; and 10 per cent. were structural iron and steel.

Despite the general decrease in the exportation for 1924 as compared with the preceding year, certain products showed gains. The more important advances were made by scrap (31,769 tons), pig iron (9,165 tons) black steel sheets (9,637 tons), tinplate (37,527 tons), boiler tubes and welded pipe (15,523 tons), and barbed wire (15,602 tons). Smaller gains were made in alloy steel bars, metal lath, cast iron pipe and fittings, malleable screwed pipe fittings, car wheels and axles, horseshoes, steel castings, and ferrosilicom.

Trade in the remainder of the iron and steel commodities decreased. The heaviest losses were sustained by ingots, blooms, billets, sheet bars and skelp (15,726 tons), iron bars (7,635 tons), steel bars (59,938 tons), wide rods (22,106 tons), iron and steel plates (30,415 tons), structural shapes, plain material (19,654 tons), steel rails (58,580 tons), plain wire (55,178 tons), and wire nails (24,316 tons).

The importation of iron and steel into the United States during 1924 was small in comparison with that for the two preceding years, being equivalent to about three-fourths of the volume of receipts in 1923. This decline was more than accounted for by retarded imports of pig iron and ferromanganese, manganese metal and alloys. Pig iron receipts dropped 158,711 tons, and ferromanganese, manganese metal and alloys lost 40,648 tons. The scrap taking fell off 55,185 tons, and tinplate shipments sank from 10,033 tons in 1923 to only 1,036 tons in 1924. Minor losses were sustained by barifon, round wire, nails and screws, and bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers.

Considerable gain was registered in the sales to the United States of certain foreign-made steel products. Imports of ingots, blooms, billets, etc., rose 16,332 tons, those of structural shapes increased 32,572 tons, rail and splice bar receipts advanced 13,646 tons, and wire rope consignments gained 12,699 tons. Deliveries of tubular products, which had been only 4,960 tons in 1923, amounted to 54,473 tons for 1924. The import trade in ferrosilicon, boiler and other plates, sheets, skelp, and saw plates, flat wire and strip steel, wire rods, and castings and forgings also showed improvement.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, March 26.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.		29.740
Temperature of Air	.. ..	84.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	73.6 "
Dew Point	.. ..	67.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	57% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	93.5 "
Minimum do. do.	..	76.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	202 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER. | LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	in ft
Fri.	27	0 52	28 2	27	6 50	15 8
		13 23	28 1		19 2	18 0
Sat.	28	3 4	28 1	28	9 30	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	29	1 50	26 6	29	7 51	16 9
		14 36	26 6		20 13	19 8
M.	30	2 19	25 7	30	8 23	17 7
		15 16	25 8		20 55	20 7
Tu.	31	2 52	24 8	31	9 1	18 4
	Apl.	16 5	25 0	Apl.	21 57	21 4
W.	1	3 36	24 0	1	9 53	19 1
		17 22	24 6		23 56	21 8
Th.	2	4 38	23 4	2	11 14	19 6
		19 5	24 5		..	..

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Mar. 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6-37; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 29 (Sun.) Sunrise 6-36; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6-35; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 31 (Tue.) Sunrise 6-34; Sunset 6-52
April 1 (Wed) Sunrise 6h.33m. Sunset 6h.53m.
April 2 (Thu) Sunrise 6h.33m Sunset 6h.53m.
April 3 (Fri) Sunrise 6h.32m. Sunset 6h.53m.
April 4 (Sat) Sunrise 6h.31m. Sunset 6h.54m.

CRAWFORD MARKET STALL-KEEPERS

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED INCREASE IN RENTS.

On behalf of the Crawford Market stall-keepers, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, president of their association, has forwarded a representation to the Municipal Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner, in connection with the contemplated increase in the rents of the stalls. After dwelling on the heavy labour and freight charges the merchants have to face, the representation proceeds:—

Combined with those there is much slackness in business. Bombay at the present time is passing through a very great trade depression and we also have not escaped from its consequences. Our business is poorly off and we can hardly make both ends meet. Our profits have dwindled down so greatly that we cannot meet the ordinary expenses for the upkeep of our shops. Many shop-keepers have not been able to pay their rents regularly and here again they meet with another cut on their pockets in the shape of heavy fines. The Municipality exacts from us heavy fines when there are arrears of rents. It is a pity that the authorities do not take into consideration the bad times we are passing through and make an allowance for the delay in the payment of rents. We pray that this pernicious system of levying fines be done away with. In order to prove that the hardships we narrated are true and that we are really passing through difficult times, we are ready to allow our books to be inspected by you. A perusal of our account books will bring to ligth the mute sufferings of our class.

On account of business being slacked we are short of funds. All our money has been locked up. Big quantities of articles are lying unsold in our shops and we are losing interest on this capital. Besides, in order to meet our daily expenses we are forced to borrow at high rates of interest. To this must be added the hardship of fine.

But here our grievances do not end. We are threatened with a new burden in the demand for increased rents of our shops. In view of our hardships narrated above, how are we going to meet this demand of the Municipality for higher rents, especially at a time of so great trade depression. Besides, we are asked to pay two or three times the sum of our present rents. How is it possible for us to do so, when even at present you find that so many stall-keepers are in arrears? If on account of stagnation in trade we are not in a position to pay regularly our rents at the old rate, how are we going to meet the new liability. The increases will ruin us, an honest class of traders and a very useful class of public servants.

Concluding, we hope that you will be good enough to give very kind consideration and remove them as soon as possible.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, March 26.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	--	..	--
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	--
3	Japan	S/S Sardinia ..	30-3-25.	6-30 p. m.
4	China			
5	.. ..			
6.	Ceylon			
7.	Strai s Settlements			
8.	Maurities	..	--	--
9.	East Airica	..	--	--
10.	South Africa	..	--	--
11.	Seychelles	..	--	--

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

STEP-IN-AID OF EXECUTION

PRESUMPTION OF ORAL APPLICATION SAVES LIMITATION.

Mulchand Manaji ..... Appellant.

vs.

Jaynabi and others ..... Respondents.

(Before Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Coyaji.)

This was an appeal from the decree of Mr. R. S. Broomfield, District Judge of Bijapur, who confirmed the order of Mr. V. R. Mangalvedkar, Subordinate Judge at Bijapur.

The facts of the case are these:—

A decree was passed in the year 1916 under which the present appellant had to recover a sum of money from the defendants. The appellants applied for execution on 31st March, 1914, and in the course of that proceeding some property of the defendants was sold. On the 13th April, 1918, the amount realised by the sale was handed over to the appellant's pleader. On the 13th April, 1921, the appellants presented another application for the recovery of the balance due to them under the decree. The defendants contended that the second application made more than 3 years from the date of the first application was barred by time. The appellants contended that the Court ought to presume that on the 13th April, 1918, their pleader made an oral application for the payment of the money and that this was a step-in-aid of execution which brought the present Darkhast within time. The entry in the Roznama on 13th April, 1918, was as follows:—"Case taken up. Pleader for the judgment-creditors present. In the auction sale under Ex. 52 property was sold for Rs. 650. Report received from Nazir that the money is with him. Nazir ordered to hand over the money to the pleader for the judgment-creditors and report having done so."

The learned Subordinate Judge held that the Roznama did not at all show that an oral application was ever made and that even assuming that such an application for the payment of money was made it was not a step-in-aid of execution and did not save limitation. In his opinion the case in I. L. R. 22 Bom. 340 did not apply to the present case. In that case money had been deposited in Court by the judgment-debtor in pursuance of the decree without any Darkhast from the decree-holder. The decree-holder was then bound to apply to the Court to give him the money. In the present case, the money had been realised by sale of the defendants' property on the motion of the decree-holder who made a distinct prayer in the Darkhast that the money should be paid to him by recovering it by the sale of the property. The latest Madras rulings reported in I. L. R. 38 Mad. 255 and 41 Mad. 695 laid down that an oral application for the payment of money where a written application was already made could not be called a step-in-aid of execution.

In appeal the learned District Judge held that if an oral application were made as alleged by the appellants it would be a step-in-aid of execution. He declined to follow the Madras rulings in the face of the clear view of the Bombay High Court. He however agreed with the learned Subordinate Judge that it could not be presumed that under the circumstances of this case an oral application was in fact made. "In the case before us it cannot be said that the Court would not have made the order for the payment of the money without an application in this behalf. On the contrary the judgment-creditors having already formally applied in their Darkhast for the recovery of money the Court would order the payment without any further application."

The judgment-creditors appealed to the High Court. It was urged on their behalf that the observations of Farran, C. J., in I. L. R. 22 Bom. 340 did not warrant the view taken by the lower Courts and that it ought to be presumed that an oral application was made. Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, allowed the appeal and reversed the decision of the lower Courts on the ground that the oral application which ought to be presumed under the circumstances was a step-in-aid of execution and saved limitation. Accordingly the Darkhast was ordered to be proceeded with and the appellants were awarded their costs.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the appellant.

Mr. H. B. Gumaste appeared for the respondent.

GRIEVOUS HURT.

ACCUSED GETS THREE YEARS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid and Common Jury.)

Emperor.

vs.

Daniel Reuben.

The accused was charged under Sec. 307 of the Indian Penal Code with having committed an act of hurt to one Shantibai which would have amounted to murder if the said Shantibai had died and secondly for having voluntarily committed grievous hurt to one Isaac Samuel under Sec. 324.

Mr. Trimbaky appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Hajt appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case was that one Shantibai was living with one Isaac Samuel on 3rd floor of an improvement Trust Chawl at Wylie Street. The accused was staying in the same house in a cook-room and a boarder. Since October 1924 the relation between Shantibai and the accused had become strained. On 5th January 1925 at about 2 p.m. Shantibai was returning to her room with some milk when the accused saw her and began to abuse her. She did not take any notice of this and went on to her room.

The accused

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 658.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 713.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 698.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 116½.
Bank's buying 60 D st D P Rs. 111½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78½.
London—Paris Frcs. 90.45.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.30.
London—Rome Lire 117.06.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was quiet and dull.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March. 27.

Bank's Selling T T March 1/5 29/32.
Bank's Buying T T March 1/5 31/32.
Bank's Selling T T April 1/5 7/8.
Bank's Buying T T April 1/5 15/16.
Bank's Selling T T May 1/5 27/32.
Bank's Buying T T May 1/5 29/32.
Bank's Selling T T June 1/5 13/16.
Bank's Buying T T June 1/5 29/32.
Bank's Selling T T July/October 1/5 13/16.
Bank's Buying T T 1/5 29/32.

London, March 26.

Telegraphic Transfers dull 1/5 31/32
Bar Gold steady £4.6.5
Bar Silver Spot quiet 31 5/8

London, Mar. 26.

Rentes 3 per cent. 46 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet—Business mall.
Interest day to loans 4 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th instant.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 27.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand.	..
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	153 1/2
Shanghai	207 1/2
Japan	116 3/4
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 26.

Stockholm	17.75
Christiania	20.36
Amsterdam	12.00
Switzerland	24.81

London, Mar. 26.

Exchange on London in Paris 90.70
Exchange on London in Germany 20.09 1/4 new gold mark.
Exchange on London in Italy 117.50

New York, Mar. 26.

Demand Bills 4.7.825 unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 26.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5/34
Rentes 5 per cent. 19

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS.

Bombay, March 27.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-5/8 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate. 5 per cent.
Money Call 8.1/4 per cent.
Money 1 Mos. 6 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 6 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 5½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS.

London, March 26.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 3/4 ex. — 1 1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/2 —1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 9/16 + 1/8.
Conversion Loan £77 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 1/2 — 1/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent nominal 49 1/2 + 1 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 3/4 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 27.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-10.
Bar fold forward, Rs. 21-11-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-13-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-13-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-15-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 7-10-0

London, March 26, 1925.

Bar gold ready, s. 86-5.
Silver ready, d. 31-10.
Silver forward, d. 32-7.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. China bought. Fair amount of business passing. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.
Sovereigns Ready 18-9-6.
Sovereigns Forward 18-10-0.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 27.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 67-15.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84-8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47, Rs. 94-12.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1963, Rs. 97-10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 98-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 102-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 103.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 103-12.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-2.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 7974, Rs. 75.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
Tone of market:—The Market was fairly steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 27.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 435, Apollo 15, Allance 65, Bombay Cotton 495, Bombay Dyeing 1033/12, Century 533/12, Central India 531/4, Colaba Land 130, Coorla 152/8, Crescent 232/8, Currin 470, David 450, Dawn 700, Edwd. Sassoon 140 E D Sassoon 1/5, Fazulbhoy 956/4, F. Petit 9650, Globe 50, Gokak 108/12, I. Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malma 367/8, Kasturchand 140, Khatau 117/8, Kilachand 62/3, Kohinoor 1250, L Cotton 4900, Madhavrao Scd. 52/8 Madhowji 368/12, Mathuradas 255, M. Petit 2700, Meyer Sassoon 130, New Great 375, New City 280, Pahaney 350/8 Pearls 561/4, Phoenix 537/8, Simplex 200, Standard 1550, Swan 1090, Swadeshi 630, Vishnu Cotton 1830.

BANKS.

Imperial 1402/8, India 72, Central 23/12, Eastern 87.

MISCELLANEOUS.

And. Valley 462/8, Alcock 191/4, B. Burma 320, B. Burma N I 78/12, Bt. Burma Pet 4/14 B Tramway 101/4, Bombay Steam 80, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ordy. 51/4, Do. Defd. 140, New India Ins. 13/12, Shivrajpur 53/8, Tata Iron Ord. 16/12, Tata Iron Defd. 58/2, Tata Hydro 975, Tata Power Ord. 395, Tata Power Pref. 510n, Scindia Steam 6/10.

SHARES.

London, Mar. 26.

Hongkong Bank £139
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £47 1/2
P. & O. Bank £11 1/8
Eastern Bank £6 3/8

London, Mar. 26.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.
Total Bullion £128,600,000 no change.
Public Deposits £15,500,000 Inc. £1,700,000
Other Deposits £105,900,000 Dec. £2,600,000
Govt. Securities £38,800,000 Dec. £1,100,000
Other Securities £76,900,000 Inc. £600,000
Notes & Gold £24,000,000 Dec. £300,000
The Bank Reserve is 19.7 per cent of the Liabilities.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 27

Apollo Mill	15	Morarji Goculdas	2820
Elphinstone	31-4	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	11	Laxmi Cotton	4900
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1820
Indian Dy. & Blg	225	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	7-4
E. D. Sassoon	1-5	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	450	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	140	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	390
Khatau Mill	117-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	115	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	475
Tata Mill prof.	200	Emperor	420
David	..	New India	13-12
Dawn Mill	695	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
New Citycx-Divi	270	Great India	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	6-10
Premier	50	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	70	Port Canning	650
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	28-4
Bombay Indstl.	24-8	„ Uganda	57
Birla	17	„ Burma New	78-12
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-13
Madhaorao Scin	55	Tata Oil	13
Manekji Petit	2700		

GOLD.

London, March 26.

Of the £7,000 gold arrived this week from South Africa has been taken up by the Continental and trade and a small amount by India.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 27

Ready:—21-10-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Chattor	21-11-0	21-12-0		21-12-9
Visak	21-13-0	21-14-0		12-13-9

Teji Mandi.
Chattor 0—2—0
Visak. 1—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER

Bombay, March 27

Ready:—72-0-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chattor	71-12-0	72-0-0		72-0-0
Visak	71-8-0	71-12-0		71-12-0

Teji Mandi
Chattor 0—12—0
Visak. 1—7—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 27.

To-day Reuter reported 42 to 56 points lower on New York futures. The market eased on local traders selling and on further long liquidation on reports of rain in Texas and Oklahoma. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 7 points lower.

Messrs Umrigar aond Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 26th instant as under:—

"Light showers reported in parts of Texas and Oklahoma; elsewhere fair. Impaired confidence likely to bring further liquidation."

The American markets report a further slump in prices due to rains having fallen n some parts of Texas and Oklahoma which fact led to long liquidation.

As regards the position of the local market, since the settlement of the March Oomra Contract which had been a support to the market, the tone has eased off, and prices have given way considerably under the influence of fairly free selling by Bazar operators. However, we do not look for any serious decline in the near future unless the American markets should further collapse.

In sympathy with a sharp decline reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 471½ i.e., Rs 7 less than yesterday's closing rate fully good M.G.

Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators were moderate buyers and the values improved to Rs. 472. Selling by Jobbers caused the market to give way to Rs. 470½. But the prices again recovered to Rs. 472½ on Commission Houses buying and the market closed at Rs. 471½ on selling by Shroffs. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 471½ and closed steady at Rs. 472½ on buying by Bazar operators.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 479 and improved to Rs. 479½ on scattered buying. Going down by a rupee the market further improved to Rs. 480½ on Exporters buying. On selling by Commission Houses the market closed at Rs. 479½. Fully good M.G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 421 and Rs. 426.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was limited for High-class qualities at low rates.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 27.

Fully Good Broach April-May	472 1/2
„ „ „ July-Aug.	480
Fully Good Bengal May	422 1/2
„ „ July	427 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 27.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	452	442	427	417
M. G. Oomra No. 3	480	470	458	..
M. G. Broach	502	497	492	487
M. G. Khandesh	..	458	448	436

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 27.

Fully Good Broach April-May	472
„ „ „ July/August	480
Fully Good Bengal May	423
„ „ „ July	427
Good Southerns May/June	484

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 27.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..
„	Fine M.G.	..	435 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	420	.. ..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	435 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	420	.. ..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	500/10	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	450/60	480/485 ..
Nagpur	.. ..	450/60	480/85 ..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	445	475 ..
Pulgaon ..	„ „	465/50	475/80 ..
Dhamangaon	„ „	440/5	470/75 ..
Amraoti ..	„ „	435/45	470/75 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	„ „	440/45	470/75 ..
Mulkapur	„ „	415/20	460/65 ..
Khandesh	„ „	410/20	455/60 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	425/500 ..
„	Fully Good „	..	495/87 ..
Muthia	Fine „	..	.. ..
„	F.G.M.G.	435/30	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	535/40	.. ..
Westerns	„	475/95	.. ..
„	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	520/25	.. ..
Cambodia	„	545/80	.. ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, March 27.

New York Market 26th March 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
25.39	May	25.32—07	24.97	—42
25.64	July		25.21	—43
25.07	Oct.		24.53	—54
24.91	Jan.		24.35	—56

New York Spot on 25th March, 25.65 +15; New Orleans 25.55.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market declined on long liquidation and local traders selling, catching stop orders.

May highest 25.43 (at the opening), lowest 24.97 (2.58 p.m.), range 46 points.

Liverpool Market 26th March 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.75	Mar.			13.71	—04
13.77	May	13.74—03	13.81+04	13.73	—04
13.80	July	13.77—03		13.75	—05
13.62	Oct.			13.45	—07
Egyptian					
34.70	May			34.85	+15
33.05	July			33.25	+20

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10-20 a.m.:—No precipitation, slightly warmer. Western belt partly cloudy, all balance belt generally fair. Ploughing is making fine progress.

(2) Cabled 4.30 p.m.:Featureless market. No rains in Texas.

American crops rate 4.78 1/2.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 200 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 10 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal standard 14.07 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 37.00

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time:)

May	25.29
July	25.53
October	24.94

New York Noon Call

May	25.20
July	25.43
October	24.80

New Orleans 10 a.m.

March	25.28
May	25.53

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, March 26.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	13.75	unchgd.
May	13.77	unchgd.
June	13.71	—.04
July	13.79	—.01
October	13.57	—.01
January	13.34	unchgd.
March	13.25	unchgd.
Egyptians:—		
May	34.75	+.05
November	26.80	+.10

London, March 25.

Belgium	93.75
Athens	297.50

Cuban Sugar 14/6 March sellers.

Liverpool March 27.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

March	13.59	—13
April	13.55	—11
May	13.60	—13
July	13.62	—13
October	13.34	—11
December	13.23	—10
January	13.15	—09
March	13.09	—10
EGYPTIANS:—		
May	33.90	—95
July	32.40	—85

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 26.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
March	13.71	—.04
April	13.68	—.04
May	13.73	—.04
June	13.71	—.04
July	13.75	—.05
August	13.84	—.06
September	13.55	—.06
October	13.45	—.07
November	13.35	—.07
December	13.33	—.07
January	13.27	—.07
February	13.23	—.06
March	13.19	—.06

Tone:—Barely steady.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 26.

Scinde Good	10.80
Scinde Fully Good	11.20
Scinde Fine	11.60
Bengal Good	10.90
Bengal Fully Good	11.30
Bengal Fine	11.70
Oomra Good	11.45
Oomra Fully Good	11.85
Oomra Fine	12.25
Broach Good	11.80
Broach Fully Good	12.20
Broach Fine	12.60

EGYPTIAN COOTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, March 26.

March	34.35	+.15
April	35.20	+.15
May	34.85	+.15
June	34.65	+.15
July	33.25	+.20
August	31.95	+.20
September	30.55	+.20
October	28.65	+.20
November	26.40	+.20
December	25.90	+.20
January	25.35	+.25
February	25.10	+.22
March	25.10	+.25

AMERICAN MARKETS—COTTON.

New York, March 26.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York:—	
May	24.97 —.42
July	25.21 —.43
October	24.53 —.54
January	24.35 —.56
Spot Cotton at:—	
New York	25.25 —.40
New Orleans	25.10 —.45
Futures at New Orleans:—	
May	24.98 —.47
July	25.14 —.51
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	21 1/16
Demand Bills	47825
Silver Commercial Bars:—	
Foreign mined	67 3/8

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York, March 26.

Futures at New York:—			
May	24.97	—.42	
July	25.21	—.43	
October	24.53	—.54	
January	25.35	—.56	

Liverpool, March 26.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
March	13.71	—.04
May	13.73	—.04
July	13.75	—.05

Cuban Sugar March sellers. 14/6.

METALS.

London, March 26.

English best Selected Copper	65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	62 1/8
Copper Braziers	81 1/2
Yellow Metal	77 5/8

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 27.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	435	..	435
Bombay Cotton	510	..	495
Bombay Dyeing	1027-8-25-31-4	1030-37-8	1012-8-33-12
Century	531-4-26-4-31-4	535	546-35
Nagpur	530-28-12-31-4	531-4	532-8-31-4
Colaba ex-divi.	136-4	133-12	130
Crescen ex-divi.	235-32-8	232-8	232-8-33-12
Indore ex-divi.	372-8-73-12	371-4-70	372-8-67-8
Kohinoor	1250	..	1250
New Great ex-divi.	376-4-72-8-73-12	375	380-76-4
Pearl	558-12-57-8	558-12-61-4	561-4
Phoenix	537-8	..	537-8
Bharucha	107-8	..	107-8
Simplex	202-8	200	201-4
Swan ex-divi.	1090	..	1090
Swadeshi	627-8	627-8	630
Pabni	346-4	..	350
Fazal	967-8-528-57-8	962-8	956-4
Mathuradas	250	..	255
Tata Mill	165	..	160
Globe	50	..	50
Mysore	122-8	..	122-8
Madhavji	372-8-71-4	370-75	376-4-70
Finlay ex-divi.	765	..	765
Gokak ex-divi.	108-12	..	108-12
Edward Sassoon	140	..	140
Meyer Sassoon	120	..	130
Tata Hydro	982-8-72-8-77-8	975-85	975
Bombay Burma Old	320	..	320
Bombay Elec. Tram	101-4	101-4	101-40
Bombay Steamer Ordy	80	..	80
Bundi Cement	9-8	..	9-8
Central E. Mining	31-12	..	31-8
Indian Cement	45	..	45
Tata Steel Ordy.	16-8-15-8	..	16-12
Tata Steel Defd.	58-12-56-4	65-4	58-4-58-12

Hard Spelter	30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	16 3/8
Tin Block £248 1/2	

BRASS.

Bombay, March 27.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3-4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1-4	60	0	0
Do	1 1-2	60	0	0
Do	1 3-4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 27.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper American	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	62	0	0
Panchteka Joint	..	27	0	0
Copper, English Bars	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	..	39	4	0
Pat Klai	..	67	8	0
Lead, Country	..	25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1	..	57	8	0
„ „ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1-1-2	..	66	8	0
„ „ to 1-3-4 to 2	..	68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,	..	66	4	0
„ „ 1-1-4	..	67	0	0

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 26.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. M/A. value 63
Rosario Santa Fe 64 lbs. M/A. value 63/6
Tone:—Firm—Dearer—More enquiry expected—Small shipments.
Australian M/A. value 62
Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar. value 62
Soft Red. Karachi Feb/Mar. value 61
Tone:—Firm—Dearer—more inquiry expected—Small shipments.
Wheat Club No. 2 A/M. sellers 63
Cargo Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs.
61 March shipment to France paid.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 27.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	61	0	0	9	1	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	60	0	0	8	15	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	62	0	0	9	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	4	0	10	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	3	0	10	11	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	4	0	11	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	10	0	13	3	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	5	0	12	14	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71	0	0	14	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Black	62	0	0	12	7	0
Poppyseed, White	13	4	0	13	12	0
Groundnuts	64	0	0	12	12	0
Mowrasced	9	8	0	10	0	0
Barley	47	0	0	6	8	0
Castroseed	64	0	0	12	14	0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery	....			....		
Jira	12	0	0	....		
Forward,	Rs.	a.	p			
Wheat, May	8	4	9			
Linseed, May	13	5	0			

WHEAT SEEDS.

London, March 26.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Afloat Bombay at £23 1/2 and for March/April shipment at £23 1/4. In Linseed Afloat for March/April shipment to Hull at £20 1/2 and for April/May shipment at 20 5/8. In Wheat Calcutta No. 2 Club for April/May shipment at 62. In Barley Persia spot at 45.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 26.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—£22 7/16 A/M. done—quiet business at lower rates, weak owing to linseed oil.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
April sellers 45 3/8 i
May Aug. paid 45/6

London, Mar. 26.

Linseed La Plata Argentine slow demand £20 5/8 Mar/Apl. sellers. £20 7/8 Apl/May paid sellers.
Cottonseed Bombay £9 5/8 Apl/May sellers steady.
Castorseed Bombay £22 3/4 M/A. sellers held rather higher.
Rapeseed Toria £20 3/8 M/A. Hamburg sellers £20 3/8 A/M. Rotterdam paid.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £19 1/4 M/A. quoted.
Tone:—Quiet, Easier.

London, Mar. 26.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay at £23 1/4 April shipment.
Linseed Calcutta at £22 8/9 Apl/May shipment.
Linseed La Plata at £20 5/8 Apl/May shipment to Hull.
Rapeseed Toria at £20 3/8 Apl/May shipment to Rotterdam.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 26.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jun/July sellers 17/9
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/6
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/7 3/4

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 26.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Apl/May 18 1/2
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot April 20 7/8
Tone:—Firmer after quiet.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Mar. 26.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6

BARLEY.

London, Mar. 26.

Karachi Barley A/M. quoted 42/6

London, Mar. 26.

Mocattas silver report says there was slight fall during week due to China selling and America also sold rather freely only buyers have been Indian, bears covering their former sales. China did little buying to-day and caused recovery. Continent bought and sold but did not exercise sufficient influence on market either way. Million ounces silver has been shipped for Hamburg from America. This probably explain absence of any big buying here for that quarter—our look for moment is rather undecided. China seems reluctant to sell at lower level—Mocattas do not anticipate any decided movement.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th March, 1925.

Cotton	30453 Bales.
Wheat	7016 Cwts
Linseed	26071 „
Rape etc.	1481 „
Gingellyseed	2430 „
Poppyseed	13 „
Groundnuts	855 „
Castorseed	17594 „
Rice	2583 „
Myrabollams	2640 „
Cottonseed	9782 „
Mowrasced	7 „
Gram	2912 „
Juwar	1338 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	66 „
Bajri	2011 „
Coal	67 Tons

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Bombay, March 27.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a slight change in Liverpool and a sharp decline in New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market advanced on short covering but later the prices gave way on speculative selling and heavy long liquidation on reports of rains in Texas.

The feature of the week has been the issuance of the final Ginning Report which made its appearance here on Saturday last indicating a figure of 13,631,000 bales excluding linters, in comparison with 10,109,438 bales same time last year. This is very nearly the figure we originally expected the crop would turn out, considering the comparatively heavy ginnings of the last two periods, and hence the official figure now published did not affect the market as the supply had been discounted for quite a long time past.

As regards weather conditions, the drought, although not completely broken, has somewhat relieved the long-felt anxiety and towards the middle of the week we were greeted with the news that some rain had fallen in South Texas and a good deal on Texas Gulf Coast. This news led to long liquidation and speculative selling. Recent reports, however, show that many portions of Texas still require rain and hence the markets at the time of writing remain featureless with small fluctuations in prices. Should, however, further rains in Texas be not reported, the position will again adopt its original procedure, namely that the situation will strengthen the old crop and as regards the new crop the outlook will take a more serious view, if the drought in the Western portion of Texas which still continues is not soon broken. It is as yet early to confidently predict or to bring forward any statement concerning the prospective acreage.

Trade reports from Manchester indicate that customers abroad are still in need of supplies if they would only face the current level. The industry as a whole is more favourably situated than some months past but there is a struggle at the moment for producers to retain their margins of profits. On the other hand, the demand for American spot cotton during the week was excellent, the enquiry being on an extensive scale. The basis continues to remain very steady.

On the whole, whilst we consider that higher prices are probable eventually, the markets at the moment act the opposite way and may possibly go still lower in the immediate future on tired bulls liquidating their commitments which would certainly make the position of the markets stronger. At the same time we cannot refrain from mentioning that the present juncture calls for extreme caution, and commitments when entered into should only be for the minimum quantity.

There is nothing of importance to report concerning the position of the local market except that the March Oomra Contract which was supporting the market is now over and consequently prices are now steadily giving way.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 20th instant at Rs. 452 1/2 and gradually advanced to Rs. 459 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs. On the 21st instant the market was closed. It opened on the 23rd inst. at Rs. 457 steady. On selling by Commission Houses and Jobbers the prices gave way to Rs. 450, improving to Rs. 456 the market further eased to Rs. 452 on selling by Bazar operators. On the 24th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 451 1/2 and improved to Rs. 453 1/2 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying. On Japanese Exporters selling the values declined to Rs. 451. On the 25th instant the market opened Rs. 451 and gradually eased to Rs. 447 1/2 on selling by Commission Houses and Bazar operators. On the 26th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 448 and declined to Rs. 476 on Bazar operators selling and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 478 1/2. Whilst Broach July/August opened on the 20th instant at Rs. 494 and improved to Rs. 495 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses. Around this level Japanese Exporters and Commission Houses were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 489 1/2. Going up to Rs. 490 1/2 the market further declined to Rs. 482 1/2 on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 485 1/2 on the 26th instant.

Fine Oomra March opened on the 20th instant at Rs. 480 1/2 and improved to Rs. 486 on Commission Houses and general buying. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 475 on prominent Shroffs selling. The Official Room rate on the 25th instant was Rs. 475. The Official Room rate of Bengal March was Rs. 435. F. G Bengal May opened on the 20th instant at Rs. 437 and closed on the 26th instant at Rs. 426 the highest being Rs. 437 and the lowest Rs. 426. Whilst July opened at Rs. 440 and closed on the 26th instant at Rs. 432 the highest being Rs. 441 and the lowest Rs. 431.

The demand for Ready Cotton has slackened off considerably and business put through has been of a very limited nature. Mills are buying very sparingly and exporters are also inactive.

The following were changes in the Home markets as compared with last weeks:

New York May last week 25.49, this week 24.97 —52.

New York July last week 25.71 this week 25.21 —50.

New York October last week 25.19 this week 24.53 —66.

New York January last week 25.02 this week 24.35 —67.

Liverpool May last week 13.81 this week 13.73 —8.

Liverpool July last week 13.85 this week 13.75 —10.

Liverpool October last week 13.52 this week 13.45 —7.

PIECE-GOODS.

There has not been much activity in the Cloth Market during the past week. The wholesale demand has not asserted itself and the retail inquiries only have been in evidence. Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have been steady but with very little doing. Drills have been easier by four annas per piece. Rates of Grey Jaconets have been irregular, and the tinted qualities have taken the place of the Egyptian qualities, which are very expensive. There are ample stocks of White Shirtings worth from Rs. 13 to Rs. 18 per piece, which are drugs in the market and the values have gone down by two rupees per piece compared with the rates ruling eight months back. White Mulls and Nainsooks have not shown any change.

In the Karachi Market clearances of Prints and Fancies have been fair, also of better qualities of White Shirtings. Greys are not moving, particularly the heavier weights. In Calcutta, fair clearance sof Dhooties have been reported, and the same are moving at better rates. In both the markets forward business is much restricted owing to distant shipments asked and the disparity in prices.

The Manchester Market has been firm. Good grades of American cotton are very scarce and more "*points on*" have to be paid by spinners than some time back, in view of the very high level of Egyptian cotton. It is fortunate that during the last few months Lancashire spinners have increased their stocks at the Mills. It is fully realised in Lancashire that until the manufactured goods can be placed in distributing centres at lower rates than at present the lost trade will not be regained. The fact is that customers have to pay 1s. or 1s. 3d. for an article which before the war could be had for 6d. Some are of the opinion that the remedy lies in the reduction of both Imperial and local taxation, in operatives' wages, in bleaching, dyeing and finishing, in packing charges, porterage, railway and shipping freights, insurance etc., in face of the price of American cotton being 100 per cent. dearer than in 1914. To add to the difficulties, it is reported that the Burnley Weavers' Association have recently decided to urge the Amalgamation to press for higher wages, which shows that there are signs of the cotton operatives in Lancashire showing a more restless spirit. A series of conferences have been held in Lancashire to reflect the determined move to infuse life into the cotton industry. Comprehensive proposals are said to have been drafted by the Master Spinners' Federation, which will be discussed next week by a point conference of workers and employers. The industry is said to be considering the production of cheaper materials from low grade cotton, and the tendency is revealed to abandon the curtailment of the production in favour of increasing output and thus cut down the overhead posts and reduce the prices. Forward business has been on a very small scale as, owing to the financial resources of many merchant firms being restricted, future wants cannot be anticipated.

LOCAL MILL GOODS.

A slightly better tone has been noticeable in Local Mill cloths due to some inquiries from Karachi, Delhi, Punjab, Calcutta and Marwar. Prices have remained steady, but there are no chances of improvement in consequence of the increase in stocks. Owing to the financial stringency, buyers have been willing to purchase more on credit than for cash, but sellers have been reluctant to allow more credit. It is reported that the representatives of the Bombay Dyeing mills have gone to Calcutta to arrange sales of cloth. The following sales are reported to have been made here during the week:—

2,000 Bales Grey Goods of Bombay Dyeing Mills on the basis of Rs. 1-5 for Calendered Shirtings.

2,300 Bales Blankets of Bombay Dyeing Mills at different rates for deliveries upto December.

500 Bales Extra Light Weight Longcloths of Rachel Mills at Rs. 1-5-9 per lb.

200 Bales Calendered Shirtings of Union Mills, "Buffalo" Stamp at Rs. 1-2-6.

300 Bales Calendered Shirtings of Diamond Mills "Stove" Stamp at Rs. 1-2-6.

The above two sale-prices are half an anna per lb. less than the previous sale prices.

150 Bales Calendered Shirtings of Assur Mills at Rs. 1-3.

100 Bales Calendered Shirtings of Gold Mohur Mills at Rs. 1-3-9.

250 Bales Calendered Shirtings of David Mills at Rs. 1-3-9.

Though there have been some clearances here of Local Mill goods at concessions in last sale prices both by the dealers and Mill-owners, the styles cleared particularly are light weight goods. Heavy Shirtings which form the bulk of the production are more or less neglected. As long as the upcountry wholesale demand remains sluggish due to the absence of credit, it is not at all tempting to the middleman to speculate in cloth, notwithstanding his belief in the firmness of cotton hereafter. The stocks by the end of February this year at the Mills have again increased and are to the tune of 45,000 packages sold and 90,000 packages unsold of cloth, and 16,000 Bales sold and 30,000 bales unsold of yarns, making a total of each to 135,000 and 46,000 against 114,000 and 39,000 for the corresponding period of same last year. To the above must be added further 60,000 packages of cloth, both sold and unsold, the estimated output of the current month. Instead of going on reduced output as suggested some time ago same as has been done and still continued by Calcutta Jute Manufactures, some Bombay Mill Agents are contemplating a shortsighted policy of reducing the wages by twenty per cent., which would hardly lessen the cost of cloth per lb., the cost of labour does not come to more than fifteen pe rcent., the charge for the raw material being seventy-five per cent. and it is only by going on short time that the price of the manufactured article can be appreciated and the cost of the raw material depreciated by the reduced consumption of same. The information subsequently to hand is that this question of reduction of wages has been against shelved and referred to a Committee. The Bombay Mill-owners' Association and the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association have sent a memorial to the Viceroy, praying for the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty on the following main grounds:—(1) the iniquity of imposing this duty as expressed in the opinions of eminent statesmen and authorities, both English and Indian. (2) The unprecedented depression for the last three years in the Indian Mill industry, causing accumulation of stocks and reduction of margins. (3) The Japanese competition due to the high degree of protection enjoyed by Japanese Mills, which work 22 hours a day in two shifts, employ women labour at night, pay lower wages to operatives and get special shipping rebates and other concessions, and the last but not the least, the benefit of the depreciated exchange at Rs 112 in place of the normal rate of Rs. 150 for 100 yen. Owing to protective duties levied in Japan, the shipment of yarn and piece-goods from India to Japan and China has now practically ceased, whereas Japanese goods are being imported into India to compete with Indian Mills to an abnormal extent, as can be seen from the latest figures of yarn imports for ten months ending 31st January 1925, which give the weight as 28,826,573 lbs. and the values as Rs. 41,010,776; and (4) the pledges given from time to time by successive Viceroys and Government members long before the reforms were granted and the provincial contributions were fixed and as the pledge to the Mill Industry was prior in date, it should be carried out first by the Finance Member.

In this connection it will be interesting to note the views of the "Manchester Guardian," which states as under:—"As far as pledges are concerned there have also been several that the Import duty on cotton goods should not be continued if it ceased to be required for revenue purposes. It was expressly declared in former years that the tax was not intended to be protective and when Lancashire interests asked for a countervailing duty it was only to give the Government of India an opportunity of proving its sincerity. All taxes of course are disliked and Lancashire has never desired that the clothing of the poor of India should be made unnecessarily expensive. On the contrary it has used such influence as it had to remove all taxation from cotton goods."

This indirectly hints at the reduction of the import duty simultaneously with the abolition of the excise duty However, satisfaction has been expressed in Manchester at the decision to retain the excise duty this year.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 200	39 × 37½	/38	12	10	0
„ 100,000	..45 ×	„ ..	15	8	0
„ No. 33,000	..45 ×	„ ..	14	0	0
„ No. 2800	..37 ×	„ ..	11	4	0
„ No. 4545	..38 × 38	..	12	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44 × 38	..	12	8	0
„ No. 16000	..	„ ..	13	0	0
„ No. 17000	..	„ ..	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39 ×	„ ..	12	6	0
„ No. 2750	..45 ×	„ ..	15	6	0
„ Yellow Horse	43 × 39	..	..		
„ No. 2310	..44 × 38	1-2..	..		
Dewhursts BBB	..38 × 38	1-2..	20	0	0
„ BB ..	..38 × 38	1-2..	17	8	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38 × 38	1-2..	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39 × 37	1/2/38	12	6	0
„ No. 4462	..41 ×	„ ..	..		
Lyon's Shunker	..39 ×	„ ..	12	8	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51 × 38		18	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29 × 40 Net	21	8	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26 × 40	15	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45 × 22	..	7	13	0
„ No. 18	..40 × 22	..	7	2	0
„ No. 158	..40 × 22	..	6	10	0
„ No. 636	..44 × 22	..	7	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1560	32 × 42	..	24	2	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36 × 40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33 × 40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33 × 40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	..41 × 19	..	7	12	0
„ No. 60	..46 × 19	..	8	8	0
„ No. 600	..51 × 19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 6000	..56 × 19	..	10	12	0
„ No. 88	..58 × 20	..	8	4	0
„ No. 1270	..27 × 18	..	3	10	0
„ No. 166	..39 × 20	..	8	2	0
„ No. 818	..39 × 20	..	8	4	0
„ No. 1440	..36 × 20	..	5	10	0
„ No. 5352	..42 × 20	Net	..		
„ No. 2755	..42 × 20	Net	..		
„ No. 1703	..52 × 20	Net	14	8	0
„ No. 224	..44 × 20	..	7	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 × 18	..	3	10	0
„ No. 119	..37 × 18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 229	..42 × 18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 339	..47 × 18	..	5	12	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53 × 18		Avg.	5	14	0
„ No. 95	..58 × 20	..	8	4	0
„ No. 66999	..40 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	..45 × 18	..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	..50 × 18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	..50 × 18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	..58 × 20	..	8	4	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27 × 18	..	..		
Flemings No. 8080	..26 × 18	..	3	5	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27 × 18	..	4	9	0
„ No. 61-81	.. „	..	4	4	0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	3	11	0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	3	13	0
„ No. 2600	.. „	..	3	15	0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	4	1	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38 × 22	..	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	..38 × 18	..	8	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34 × 18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 50000	.. „	..	6	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	2	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26 × 18	..	4	4	0
Greaves, No. 30000-50000	„	..	..		
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38 × 22	..	..		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520 ..	..26 × 18	..	4	4	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820, 'Motor Car" ..	..		4	3	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Greey nd four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38 × 38	..Net	12	0	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36 × 40	.. „	..		
„ 2500 Shirtings	36 × 40	.. „	18	0	0
„ 5151 „	..44 × 38	.. „	16	4	0
„ 4141 „	..44 × 38	.. „	12	10	0
„ 5544 „	..44 × 38	.. „	13	6	0
„ 3800 „	..44 × 38	.. „	20	12	0
"C." Sheetings	..30 × 36	Ex. Bond	10	8	0
"9" Dragons	..30 × 36	Ex. Bond	10	10	0
"Elephant" Drills	..29 × 40	.. „	18	10	0
"Duck" Drills	..26 × 40	.. „	16	4	0

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, March 26.

Our market has ruled quiet but steady during the week under review, and prices as a rule do not show any material change on the whole. The improvement in demand long expected has not yet materialised, and the upcountry purchases are still hand to mouth. Retail inquiry is certainly helping, and the general position judged as a whole, has been decidedly better since the last three weeks than before. Confidence to a certain extent has been in evidence among our dealers who are now inclined to believe that the Mills cannot afford to lower rates materially from the present level unless Cotton experiences a sharp decline which does not appear likely at the moment, and that the present level of prices is rather safe for business. More however depends upon demand from district which is surprisingly slack. It is becoming increasingly evident to us now, that all hopes of very brisk demands and large offtakes in very big quantities should be brushed aside by our dealers as early as they can, and if they realise earlier the new situation created by tight money, lack of confidence, and resultant tightening of credit etc. and adapt themselves to these circumstances, and remain content with small margins and large turnovers, we believe they will find it quite suitable for themselves, for the consumers and for the Trade on the whole.

English Yarns.—There is absolutely no change to report.

Japanese Yarns.—Prices on the whole rule steady, though offtake is curtailed to some extent. Import Houses record small sales owing to the exchange position being steady, and the dealers do not feel inclined to pay much higher prices as they have no confidence in the speculative fluctuations in Exchange.

Indian Yarns.—Prices are more or less the same, though in the later part, the position was slightly easier probably due to easy Cotton, and to the expectation of a further check in demand as a result of Ramzan month that has set in. Mills keep on steady sellers for near deliveries and record sales in small lots in various counts, the fine counts being rather neglected. Retail purchases from upcountry markets are being made, and are a source of help, of hope and encouragement.

The tone on the whole is steady, and at the moment we do not look for any material change, though much more depends on Cotton movements.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 27.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	.. ..	No. 14 1/2	0	14	6
Kilachand	.. ..	No. 20 1/2	1	0	0
Currimbhai	.. ..	No. 12 1/2	0	12	6
Elphinstone	.. ..	No. 12 1/2	0	12	6
David	.. ..	No. 10 1/2	0	12	0
Shapurji	.. ..	No. 10 1/2	0	12	0
Trikamdas	.. ..	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3
Sattara	.. ..	No. 10 1/4	0	12	9
Shapurji	.. ..	No. 6 1/2	0	11	3
Light-house	.. ..	No. 6 1/2	0	11	0
Japan	.. ..	No. 40—1	1	6	0
„	.. ..	No. 42—2	1	8	0
„	.. ..	No. 20	1	2	6
„	.. ..	No. 22	1	5	6

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, March 27.

Demand for ready sugar, is not so brisk and with further arrivals of 74,000 bags of Mauritius Sugar by s.s. Hymethus prices for ready sugars have been reduced by 3 to 4 annas per cwt. all round. Forward positions are also neglected at present and with steady advices from Java small business was done for July December shipment at 17s 4d to 17s 7d per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour. Dealers do not show any eagerness to go into further contracts for the present.

Karachi and Calcutta markets are quiet but steady with very little business doing. Java report a steady market with small fluctuations and good business doing chiefly for near positions. London and America are quiet but steady with fair business. A small parcel of Mauritius Crystals was done for March April at 19s C I F.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 18-4-0 eq. 19s 9d F B Harbour stocks 6,000 bags.

T M O June 18s 2d F B Harbour

T M O July/December 17s 6d F B Harbour.

B R B Rs. 18 eq 19s 3d F B Harbour stocks 10,000 bags.

B R B March 19s 3d F B Harbour

Mauritius Rs. 17-14-0 eq 19s F B Harbour stocks 200,000 bags.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, March 27.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—				
Textile	.. ..	1	1	6
Century	.. ..	1	1	0
E. D. Sasoon	.. ..	1	0	9
Elphinstone	.. ..	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—				
Standard per lb.	.. .. ..	1	5	6
Century per lb.	.. .. ..	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	.. .. ..	1	5	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	.. .. ..	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	.. .. ..	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	.. .. ..	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	.. .. ..	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	..	1	4	0
Swan	.. ..	1	5	3
Finlay	.. ..	1	5	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	..	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—				
Rachael per lb.	.. .. ..	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	.. .. ..	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	.. ..	1	5	0
Long Cloth 3 Quality:—				
Rachael per lb.	.. .. ..	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	.. .. ..	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	.. ..	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—				
Textile (Hand) per lb.	.. ..	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	.. ..	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	.. ..	1	4	6
David per lb.	.. .. ..	1	4	0
Tara per lb.	.. .. ..	1	4	6
Edward Mohur per lb.	.. ..	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	.. ..	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—				
Spring (Balance) per lb.	..	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	.. ..	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	.. ..	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—				
Spring (Balance) per lb.	..	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	.. ..	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:—				
Standard per piece	.. ..	5	14	0
Phoenix per piece	.. ..	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	.. ..	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	..	6	4	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	..	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—				
Kasturchand per piece	.. ..	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	.. ..	7	2	0
Black Check:—				
Textile per piece	.. .. ..	7	12	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	.. ..	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pebaney	.. .. ..	11	4	0
Hindustani	.. ..	11	6	0
Salita:—				
Century per lb.	.. .. ..	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	..	1	4	9
Textile per lb.	.. .. ..	1	4	9

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, March 27.

Description	Spot Prices. 26-3-25.	19-3-25.
Bengals F. G.	432	433
S/Punjab F. G.	432	433
Broach F. G.	497	497
Oomras Fine	475	479
Muttia F.	..	..
Khandesh F.	463	467
Southerns G.	..	..

	Futures. 26-3-25	19-3-25.	Settlement Rates. 25-3-25.
Hedge Contracts			
Bengals March	..	432	..
„ May.	427	433	426
„ July	432	435	433
Broach, April/May	477	482	479
„ July/Aug.	485	493	486
Oomra F. March	..	479	..
Oomra F. G.	..	..	..
Southerns G. May/June.	489	467	491

Receipts for the week ending 26th March, 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24.
Bengals	11861	2832
Oomras	64576	22488
Dholleras	8101	3369
Broach	43341	22434
Southerns	7539	9041
Persians	..	511
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans	1219	265
Other sorts	..	..
Total	136637	70930

Exports for the week ending 26th March 1925.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	3653
Continent	21809
China	33138
Japan	33882
Coast Ports	..
Total	98482
Afloat in harbour—Europe	7930
China, Japan & Coast Ports.	34278
Total	42208

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 26th March 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
2387557	2548243	2524152	2248467	1633145

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 26th March 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom.				
29130	110498	86100		
Continent			366686	335121
339441	647321	427330		
China	138442	107023	215600	172857	122542
Japan	1011485	949656	999055	850392	435505
Coast Ports	19312x	39176	26748	19270	9053
Totl	1537810	1853674	1754833	1409205	902221

x Including 7180 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 26th March 1925 .. 9,035 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 26th March 1925 .. .. 8,28,749 Bales.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 20th March 1925—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	.. ..	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	.. .. ..	5,62 50 000
Reserve	.. .. ..	4,67 50 000
Public Deposits	.. .. ..	22,96 73 000
Other Deposits	.. .. ..	68,73 38 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	..	8,00 00 000
Sundries	.. .. ..	1,08 10 000
	Rupees ..	1,11,08 21 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	.. ..	14,81 10 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	.. ..	1,22 10 000
Loans	.. .. ..	22,14 63 000
Cash Credits	.. .. ..	34,95 90 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	.. .. ..	18,44 36 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	.. .. ..	38 41 000
Dead Stock	.. .. ..	2,75 85 000
Sundries	.. .. ..	45 50 000
Balances with other Banks	..	23 10 000
		95,40 95 000
Cash	.. ..	15,67 26 000
	Rupees ..	1,11,08 21 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	.. ..	£ 1,088,000
Advances in London	.. ..	„ 1,117,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	.. .. ..	„ 155,000

Percentage 15,55

Bank Rate 7%

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was some rain in parts of Sind, Konkan, Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Lands are being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 49
Gujarat	28 to 45
Konkan	35 to 44
Deccan	40 to 53
Karnatak	31 to 38

(Continued from column 6.)

coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £25,000.

SHARES.

The Stock exchange was open for five days during the period under report. Business was generally stagnant but there was speculative activity in some Mill shares, notably in Bombay Dyeing, Century and Fazulbhoy. The two former showed a steady improvement but the latter declined from the opening rate of Rs. 980 by about Rs. 20. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1,022/8-1,018/12-1,033/12; Century Rs 512/8-516/4-533/2; Central India Rs 533/12-531/4; Crescent Rs. 246/4-232/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 980-970-927/8-961/4-956/4; Kohinoor Rs. 1,250; New Great Rs. 395-377/8-375; Pearls Rs. 575, 561¼; Dinaplex Rs. 216/4-202/8-200 and Swadeshi Rs. 630-627/8-635-630.

There was little business in the miscellaneous section, Alcocks are quoted aet Rs. 161/4 and Tata Ordinarys Rs. 16/12 with Deferreds at Rs. 58/2. Bombay Trams decreased to Rs. 101/4 and Tata Hydros to Rs. 975 Cement shares are unchanged Bundis quoting at Rs. 9/8, Katni Ordinarys Rs. 51/4 with Deferreds at Rs. 140 and Shivrajpur at Rs. 5. Railway shares are steady. Gujarat quoting at Rs. 80, Central Provinces at Rs. 105, Sindh Lights Rs. 153 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 625.

Bank shares are steady. Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1,402/8 with contributories at Rs. 356/4 Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 72 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 23/4.

TRADE AND FINANCE,

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 27.

MONEY

Although this market remained steady throughout the week, money was not noticeably tight owing to somewhat smaller trade demand. The quotation for call money is about 6½ per cent, for 1 to 2 months about 6¼ per cent and for 4 to 6 months 6 per cent.

The statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as at March 20th shows an increase of Rs. 238.06 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 15,67,000, the percentage being 15.55 as compared with 13.42 of the previous week. Loans have increased by Rs. 27.20 lacs, while cash credits and Inland bills were down by Rs. 28.71 lacs and Rs. 11.57 lacs respectively. Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 80-81 lacs and other deposits by Rs. 130.18 lacs. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

The gilt-edged market was firm throughout the week on large buying both here and in Calcutta. There has been a general improvement of about 4 to 6 as. in the rates. 3½ per cent Paper is quoted at Rs. 67/15. 5 per cent Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 97/10 and Rs. 98/8. 5½ per cent Bonds, 1925 and 1928, changed hands at Rs. 103 and Rs. 104/2. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927 were put through at Rs. 100/11 and Rs. 101, 1930 and 1932, at Rs. 103/12 and Rs. 103/12. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 107/2.

After the Council of State had amended the salt tax clause of the Finance Bill—restoring the tax to its old rate of Rs. 1/4—the bill was again presented to the Assembly which accepted the Council of State's amendment by a majority vote and adjourned sine die

The Currency figures as at 22nd March 1925 show an increase of Rs. 50.98 lacs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 183.72 crores. Silver coins have increased by Rs. 52.84 lacs while silver bullion under coinage decreased by Rs. 1.64 lacs. Gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation (excluding notes issued under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act) is 56.11.

The London "Economist" in a recent editorial sees no cause for pessimism in the business situation, although admittedly the hopes of those optimists who anticipated a radical improvement in conditions have not been fully realised. "There is nothing in the experience of the first two months of 1925 that should do more than sober extravagant hope, restore a sense of proportion". "For seven years the world has been climbing, struggling painfully from the chaos in which the war had left it. Discouragement and weariness at the pace of progress should be dispelled by a backward glance at the long vista of troubles left behind. Imperceptibly sometimes, and sometimes with intervals of rest, we are climbing, not at the pace or with the ease that we should like, but still climbing."

EXCHANGE.

The exchange market was generally quite throughout the week. The market opened steady at about 1s.-5 15/16d. but, due to absence of export bills and better enquiry for remittance chiefly in Calcutta, has shown a somewhat easier tone at the close. The demand for bullion import is still neg

SPORTING NEWS

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

POONA UNITED WIN EASILY.

BYCULLA Y. M. C. A'S POOR SHOW.

The Bombay hockey public was looking forward to great things in the way of hockey from the Poona team, but it cannot be said that the expectations were realized Much has been said about their prowess in Poona and their numerous victories though others with an after thought that bad shooting deprived them of bigger scores And it was in this department that they disappointed the enthusiasts who turned out in large numbers to give them a welcome. Their short passing was superb and carried at a bewildering fast pace but the scoring shot usually went awry. McKenzie showed himself to possess a terrific drive and if these did go true it would take a good goalie to save. Sinclair his right inner exploits an assortment of tricks and has no difficulty in finding his way to the circle, but here his faulty marksmanship fails him. The left inner Massey is a fast man without any superfluous, but as far as energy is concerned he is the real good. Of the wing men Devi Singh has turned out to be the best left outer seen to-date in the year's tournament. He specializes in reverse shots and always manages to get a good deal of sting behind them.

The half line is all that can be desired and all three play a forceful game, giving ample opportunities to their forwards. The two backs are fairly good but it appears as though a fast line of forwards would get the better of them. Cowper the goalie is an old hand best remembered by a large circle of admirers on account of the magnificent game he played at full back when the Cathedral Old Boys drew with the Hornets after a gruelling struggle.

Th opening stages of the game were rather tame neither side making any headway. It was fully fifteen minutes before McKenzie opened the scoring for his side. A lightning raid by the Y. M. forwards almost materialized but Symonds intercepted D'Avoine and sent Cazalet racing down the line, when Ambosta saved twice in splendid style from Sinclair and McKenzie. Several corners followed in which Ambosta distinguished himself by his sturdy defence.

Gilder relieved pressure by getting away on the right but his pass was intercepted by Carter and again the ball found its way to the Young Men's ring. McKenzie sent in a hot one which struck the upright and then both Sinclair and Massey shot wide. The latter almost succeeded by a daring dash but was unfortunate in over running the ball, a twenty-five bully resulting. Sampson was severely tried in the defence but kept the ring clear with hefty hits. Off one of these the Y. M. almost equalised through convay, a misunderstanding in front of goal giving Phillips a chance to clear. Half time arrived with the Young Men one goal in arrears.

On resuming the game it was evident that the Y. M. halves were in a bad way their being no attempt on their par to mark anyone nor to chase the opposing forwards. Massey got through and shot at close range, Ambosta bringing off a splendid save, and though the same forward converted the goal was disallowed on account of his being offside. Much time had not elapsed when Massey found the net with a stiff one. Cazalet ran down after the bully-off and passed back to his centre-forward who promptly banged the ball on to the Gymkhana. The mainstay of the Y. M. C. A. lay with the forwards who adopted guerilla tactics and on some occasions almost got through. A good pass by Philbrick gave Sinclair an opportunity but finding himself blocked he transferred the ball neatly to McKenzie who made no mistake.

D'Avoine got going son after and after tricking several players he swerved to the left and put in a difficult shot which completely beat Cowper. The Young Men elated by his continued on the offensive but lack of finish caused their enthusiasm to fizzle out and the Poona were soon on the offensive again. Sinclair missed several opportunities by shooting wide but his stickwork was a feature of the game. On the left Devi Singh made few mistakes numerous good centres being misdirected by the inside forwards. Shortly before the end a long corner against the Young Men proved fruitful. A scrummage in front of goal was followed by a weak clearing shot. Cazalet obtained possession on the edge of the ring and raised the ball across the goal-mouth Massey dashing up and smacking it in. Desultory play continued up to full-time, the Poona United running out easy winners.

POONA UNITED:—Cowper; Symonds and Phillips; Philbrick, Carter and Church; Cazalet, Sinclair, McKenzie, Massey and Devi Singh.

BYCULLA Y. M. C. A.:—P. Ambosta; R. D'Avoine and Sampson; Marquis, Josephs and P. D'Souza; Shaw Gilder, P. D'Avoine, Conway and B. Ambosta.

REFEREES.—Messrs. Cummins and Nagporewalla.

FRIDAY'S FRIENDLY GAME.

Owing to the inability of the Islam Extras to field a team on Friday evening against the G.I.P. "A", that team played a friendly match with a scratch Lusitanian Eleven. The game consisted mainly of combined methods on the part of the Railwaymen and individual efforts on the part of the Lusitanians. Cyriaco D'Souza was in a class by himself but could get no support from his colleagues hence his inability to score. In the defence Sidhu proved a stumbling block to the G.I.P. and kept his ring clear for the first part of the game. A blank score board was the result of half an hour's play.

Lewis for the G.I.P. showed up well in the succeeding moiety and helped Willis to register the first goal. A short corner against the Railway say Cyriaco bank in a terrific drive which however soared above the goal to the tune of "stick" from the referee's whistle. Soon after the Railway scored their second goal and just as the whistle blew for full-time, they added a third.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

SPRING MEETING— FIRST DAY.

KOLHAPUR, March 26.

The Kolhapur races opened to-day under good conditions and the meeting was fairly successful. There were eight events on the card with large Arab fields. About 120 horses have come up. The enclosure was filled with large crowds of people, there being quite a good number of visitors from Bombay. The bookmakers eight in number appear to have had the better of the punters. The two cups were given away by Mrs. Pottinger wife of the popular Resident of Kolhapur.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division landed since 1st July, 1924, direct from the Country of Foaling.

Mr A M Khairaz's REHEARSAL 8-9 McPherson 1
Mr M T Kazerani's ARAB PRINCE 8-7 Black 2
Mr A H Shustary's MOUNTAIN KING 7-13 Harrison 3
Mr Heath's MAYFLY 8-7 Clarke 4

Also ran:—Gentle Prince 9-2; Valse 9-7; Dhary 8-7; Nayim 8-7; Watchmaker 8-7; Lahoo 8-5; Zaki 8-3; and Kadda 7-5.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Mountain King and Rehearsal; 6 to 1 against Arab Prince and Nayim; longer prices the rest.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 8/12; Places Rs. 2/12, Rs. 4/4 and Rs. 2/8.

THE NEWCOMERS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. For Arabs in the 3rd Division landed since 1st July 1924, direct from the Country of Foaling.

Messrs Heath and Naymuddin's HAWAM. 7-11 Clarke 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's YOUNG JAWAD 7-11 Aldridge 2
Mr Ahmed Hurgany's BELAN 8-5 Herbert 3
Mr Eve's FOX TROT 8-7 Bowley 4

Also ran:—Muntaha 8-11; Goolrahab 8-7; Gunga 8-7; Electric Power 8-7; Koorish 8-3; Dileyan 7-11; David 7-7; and Roomadee 7-7.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Hawam; 4 to 1 against Dileyan; 7 to 1 against Belan; 8 to 1 against Young Jawad; longer prices the others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 3/8; Places Rs. 2/8; Rs. 10 and Rs. 4/4.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. Stakes presented by the Western India Turf Club. A handicap for third division Arabs.

Mr A Geddi's DOUBLE UP 9-0 Burn 1
Mr S R A Wahab's ROOMALI 8-10 M Hoyt 2
Mr A M Khairaj's CONFEDERACY 8-8 McPherson 3
Mr A Khan's JUPITER 8-2 Donnelly 4

Also ran:—Marfooa 8-12; Sicab 8-7; Five Step 8-6; Kletitor 8-5; Sookab 8-2; and Panipat 8-0.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Confederacy; 5 to 1 against Roomali; and Five Step; 6 to 1 Sookab; 7 to 1 against Double Up and Jupiter; 8 to 1 against Kletitor; longer prices the rest.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 15/4; Places Rs. 5/4, Rs. 5/12 and Rs. 3/4.

THE PADMALA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in the third and fourth divisions.

Mr J Ruiz's GLENHELICON. 7-11 Burn 1
Mr R Bence's CYLENNA. 7-0, Harrison ... 2
Mr A Haque's HOT LIPS. 7-4, F Black ... 3

Betting:—4 to 1 Glenhelicon; 4 to 1 against Hot Lips; 6 to 1 against Cylenna.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 2-12.

THE SHRI SHAHU MAHARAJA COMMEMORATION CUP. Division I.

Winner a Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the third division.

Mr Heath's ZAIDAN, 8-9, Clarke 1
Mr A S Fezi's NEVER MIND, 7-8, Harrison 2
Mr J M Burjorjee's SHAHABAD, 8-7, Thompson 3
Mr M Ryan's SYLVANMORE, 8-3, McPherson 4

Also ran:—Nazi 9-0, Simbis 8-12, Sherali 8-5, Yeman 8-2, Sooroor 8-2, Sunshine 7-13, and Dhareen 7-12.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Sherali; 6 to 1 against Sylvanmore and Shahabad; 10 to 1 the rest.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19-4; Places Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6-12 and Rs. 4-12.

THE SHRI SHAHU MAHARAJA COMMEMORATION CUP. Division II.

Winner a Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the third division.

Mr Budardin Alwash's MUZYD, 9-0, Easton 1*
Mr Kamib Zaffendi's MAKDAM, 7-11, Clarke 1*
Messrs Noble and Crawford's YILDIZ, 8-9, Burn 3
Mr S R A Wahab's VAGRANT, 9-6, Herbert 4

*Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Seaspray 8-12, Yarid 8-8, Sherhan 8-7, Frosty Face 8-6, Musal 8-4, Mudkhul 8-4, Zaid 8-4, and Meezer Sadak 7-7.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Sherhan; 3 to 1 against Yildiz; 4 to 1 against Yarid; 7 to 1 against Muzyd, Musal and Zaid; 10 to 1 against the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18-12 on Muzyd and Rs. 31-12 on Makdam; Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 5-4.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Stakes presented by the Western India Turf Club. A handicap for 3rd Division Arabs.

Mr A Gaddi's SANDFLY 9-0 Burn 1
Messrs Wahab and Fayad Sulleman's SURETY 8-0 Herbert 2
Mr Talib's ROSCOFF 8-10 McPherson 3
Mr H Kadam's HAZIM 8-2 Bowley 4

Also ran:—Governor 8-6; Solomon's Song 8-12; Mookif 8-10; Honeysuckle 8-8; Mahmood 8-7; Huloob 8-8; Angora 8-4; Yellow Silk 8-2; Gatia 8-2; and Brindisi 7-12.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Surety and Mahmood; 3 to 1 against Sandfly; 6 to 1 against Angora 6 to 1 against Governor and Yellow Silk; longer prices the others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 7; Places Rs. 2/4; Rs. 5/4 and Rs. 7.

THE SAHANTHAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Mr M Ryan's LUXMI 9-12 Burn 1
Mr Heath's ZARA 6-13 F Black 2
Mr S R A Wahab's FLORAL FETE 7-4 Hoyt 3

Also ran:—Jovial 9-10; Nurse Bobs 9-6; and Pin Money 9-4.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Luxmi and Zara; 3 to 1 against Pin Money and Floral Fete; 6 to 1 Jovial and Nurse Bobs.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 7/8; Places Rs. 3/4; and Rs 2/12.

The dead heat was run off after this race and resulted in a win for Makdam by 2 lengths.—A. P.

GRAND NATIONAL.

DOUBLE CHANCE WINS.

LONDON, March 27.

The following is the result of the Grand National Steeplechase:—

Double Chance	1
Old Tay Bridge	2
Fly Mask	3

—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, March 26.

The following are alterations in the Grand National:—

Silvo (F. Rees); Alcazar (Ridley); Music Hall (Stubbs); Ballinode (Fitz Gibbons); Ben Cruchan (Whitbread); Patsey Fifth (Lemon); Dward (?) of Forest (Kennard); The Blecka (L. Rees); Mainsail (Pricleau); Rousham (Dennis).

Omit:—Madrigal, Soldier Bill, Punt Gun and Royal Chancellor.—Reuter.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

LAHRE, March 26.

The Governor of the Punjab who is touring North Punjab arrived at Campbellpur on Wednesday and opened the new water works. Later he attended a durbar at which addresses were presented to him by the District Board, Municipal Committee, Co-operative Societies and Soldiers Board. In making a joint reply the Governor welcomed the opportunity of visiting the District which had a great record during the war having contributed nearly 19,000 men.—A. P.

IN MEMORY OF G. O. M.

The image, in clay, of Dadabhai Naoroji, the G. O. M. of India, the greatest citizen of Bombay, has been prepared by Mr. Talim, known as a professor responsible for the modelling classes of the local School of Art and as a young sculptor of great promise and talent. The image will be, finally, rendered in bronze. It is, therefore, in some details, incomplete. And, the pedestal which is not shown here would certainly afford the position necessary for an adequate appreciation of its well arranged proportions and dignity. But the image is, even now, sufficiently eloquent of Mr. Talim's successful struggles for an effective expression of the dominant personality of the great patriot. Mr. Talim's skilful arrangement of the broad masses of the drapery, the imperceptible inclination of the head and the masterly gesture depicted in the fingers nervously resting on the pliant folds of the gown are a logical adjunct to the meditative calm of the expressive features and the alert eyes that held the compelling vision of a Free India. Mr. Talim has reason to be proud of his work. The city has reason to congratulate itself.

THE RENT BILL.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AT TODAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, a representative public meeting of the tenants of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-40 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Towasji Jehangir Hall to represent to Government clearly and emphatically the grievances of the tenants of Bombay, especially of those of non-residential premises and to appeal to Government to redress the same. Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside, and the principal resolution will be moved by Mr. K. F. Nariman. There will be speeches, both in English and Gujarati.

The following gentlemen will make short speeches of about five or ten minutes' duration in support of the resolutions:—Messrs. Joseph Baptista, Khorshed Nariman, Dr. Welkar, Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, S. K. Nabiulla, Dr. Kaikhushru Dadachanji, Messrs. R. S. Navalker, Framroz Joshi, Kaikhushru M. Kuter, E. R. Golwalla, Capt. Sorab Bamji, Dr. Jethalal Vora, Messrs. Mohanlal Desai, M. S. Dadachanji, Dr. Sathe, Messrs. U. K. Oza, K. M. Talyarkhan, S. H. Jabwalla, K. J. Dubash, R. B. Paymaster and Manekji K. Patel.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

The following four resolutions will be submitted at the above meeting:—

RESOLUTION NO. I.

(a) This representative public meeting of the tenants of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, appointed by 43 leading Associations deeply regrets that the Government of Bombay have excluded non-residential premises from the operation of the Bombay Rent Act Bill No. I of 1925, in violation of the solemn pledge that was expressly given by the Hon'ble the General Member of the Executive Council at the last Poona Session of the Council, and inspite of the unquestionable fact that untold hardships have been inflicted upon the tenants of non-residential premises by the displacements caused by the cessation of the Act applicable to such premises since August last.

(b) The meeting is further of opinion that the Bombay Government should lose no time in introducing a fresh Bill in the July Session of the Council, controlling all non-residential premises until such time as the Bill No. I of 1925 remains in force.

(c) The meeting earnestly prays to H. E. the Governor-General-in-Council to give his consent to such a Bill when applied for by the Government of Bombay or any private member of the Legislative Council.

RESOLUTION NO. II.

This meeting earnestly requests the Members of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council to which the Bombay Rent Act Amendment Bill No. I of 1925 has been referred, to radically modify all the provisions of the said Bill with a view to safeguard the interests of the tenants which have been seriously jeopardised by the said Bill.

RESOLUTION NO. III.

This meeting authorises its President to forward a copy of the two preceding resolutions to H. E. the Governor-in-Council, H. E. the Governor-General-in-Council and other Executive authorities.

RESOLUTION NO. IV.

This public meeting appeals to the tenants of Bombay to subscribe liberally to a fund that is to be opened by the Rent Act Committee, with a view to meet the expenses incidental to the carrying on of a vigorous and sustained campaign of agitation in the interests of the tenants of Bombay, which are at present defrayed by Mr. M. K. Patel, one of the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Rent Act Committee.

"ASSEMBLY AND ITS WORK."

MONDAY'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. Manilal M. Patel writes:—

"An announcement has been made that Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar is to deliver a public lecture on Monday next, on "The Assembly and its work" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya and Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahemtolla is to preside.

In view of the importance of the subject the audience will be large, say too large for the Vidyalaya Hall or its open space. So I suggest to organisers to change the place either to the Excelsior Theatre or to Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Caledonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 14th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 27th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Nagano Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th instant, and is due to arrive here on Monday morning, the 30th.

S.S. "Tamba Maru" and S.S. "Rangoon Maru" both arrived at Kobe on the 26th March.

The B. I. S.S. "Domala" which left here on the 19th instant left Aden at midnight on the 25th instant.

A PARSI COLONY AT URAN.

With a view to found a new Parsi Colony at Uran, and to chalk out its future plans the Rathestar Mandal has organized a large picnic party of 600 Parsis to be taken to Uran to-morrow (Sunday afternoon) by a specially chartered big farry boat. The steamer start from the Carnac Bunder at 2 p.m., reaching Uran at 3. There in the spacious compound of Khan Bahadur B.M. Hodiwala refreshments will be served followed by a short speech from Mr. B. S. Banaji giving the Project of the proposed Colony followed by Scout Band, Indian Music, etc., Only the ticket holders will be admitted on

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class on "Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) tomorrow (Sunday) and a public discourse on "Narada Bhakti Sutras" at Students' Brotherhood, at 5-30 p.m. (Sunday).

Swami Vishwananda will conduct a public discourse on the "Gita" at Kirtikar's Wadi, Lady Jamshedjee Road, Dadar, at 9 a.m. tomorrow (Sunday). The Gita class at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi will be conducted by the Swami at 6 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO MURDER

CHARGES AGAINST TWO ANGLO INDIANS.

Two Anglo-Indians G. A. Boyle and G. F. Koestner were put up before Mr. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazgaon Police Court on charges of conspiracy to murder a guard of the B. B. C. I. Ry. on February 27, and theft.

Stanley, a wireless watcher employed in the P I S N Company deposed that he met the second accused for the first time in the House of Correction a year ago. About the middle of January he again met him near the G. P. O. The next time they met each other was a month later at the Esplanade Bandstand when he remembered the second accused narrating him a 'stunt' he had in mind and requested the witness to join him. As the witness agreed to join him they met on the evening of February 26 when the second accused disclosed to him the plans of the 'stunt' and informed him that a third man was to join them. The next day Stanley was introduced to Boyle accused No. 1 at the Victoria Terminus. All the three then went to the Empire Restaurant where they settled the plans of the 'stunts.' The guard was to be attacked and the cash with him to be taken possession of.

On February 27, they all met by appointment at Colaba Railway Station at 8 p.m. Accused No. 2 accompanied witness to an Irani's shop where he was shown some implements and instruments to be used in the crime. On return to the station witness managed to leave the accused. On the following morning witness met Sgt. Gardiner and decided to inform the whole matter to him. He was taken to Grant Road where his statement was recorded by the police. The witness was taken to Bulsar by the police where he identified both the accused without latter's knowledge.

The case was adjourned.

FATAL BLOWS.

DEATH OF VICTORIA DRIVER.

Ramsaran Juggan, victoria driver No. 1589 had an altercation with his master Jiwa Nazir at 10 a.m. on Thursday. Jiwa Nazir, it was alleged gave Juggan several blows on his stomach as a result of which Juggan died at midnight.

At the inquest held over his body on Friday, a verdict of death by peritonites caused by the rupture of intestines resulting from blows struck by suspect Jiwa Nazir was recorded.

FATAL SLIP.

COOLIE RUN OVER BY WAGGON.

At about 5 p.m. on Thursday, Lachmaya Venkaya, a coolie employed in the Development Department was pushing a empty waggon. He missed his foot, fell on the lines and the waggon passed over his body crushing his right leg and left hand fingers. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Friday morning.

Rao Bahadur Athavle, held an inquest over his body when a verdict of death by septic poisoning was returned.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Punjaram Bachardas living at Gaiwadi reports to the police that he left his room locked on Thursday, at 12-30 p.m. On his return half an hour later, he found the room broken open and cloth and ornaments valued at Rs. 630 to be missing.

Mr. Mulji Lalji, storekeeper of the Khatau Makanji Mills reports to the police that the godown was locked on the evening of the 24th instant. When he next went to the godown he saw the locks missing. Three bales valued at Rs. 635 were subsequently found to be missing.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting of protest against Government, re. the Rent Act, Bill, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, at 5-40 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Joseph Baptista to preside.

The S.S. "Narkunda" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, 4 p.m.

Public meeting on cattle preservation, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 29.

Public meeting in honour of late Sir G. K. Parekh, Marwadi Vidyalaya, at 5-30 p.m.

Trip to Uran for Parsi Colony. Steamer starts at 2 p.m. from Carnac Bunder.

MONDAY, March 30.

Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar's public lecture on "The Assembly and its work", Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m., Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL AND COMMON JURORS

Gentlemen of the Special as well as the Common Jury, who have been summoned for the Current Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 30th instant at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN MUSIC IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

A concert of Indian music will be given in the Victoria Gardens, on Sunday, the 29th inst., from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. G. V. Manerikar. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY Y.M.C.A. CENTRAL BRANCH.

A concert will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. All welcome.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

A programme of music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday). Call sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 metres.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. G. K. Nariman, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "The Buddha's Message to the Lowly."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE (HINDU DIV. S.S.L.)

The members of this Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade are informed that weekly parades will be held in the compound of the 'Congress House,' Girgaum Back Road, near Kennedy Bridge from the 5th proximo. There will be no parade to-morrow (Sunday).

B. J. HIGH SCHOOL, THANA.

A meeting of the past students of the B. J. High School, Thana will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the School Hall to fix the date of the Celebration of the Annual Social Gathering, and to elect the personnel of the Committee to work in conjunction with the Committee of the present students in the management of the gathering.

"PRESS SUNDAY."

The Catholic Charities Organisation will celebrate Press Sunday, on the 29th inst. in all the Churches of the Archdiocese of Bombay. There will be a sermon on literature and a collection for the Spreaw of the Vernacular Catholic Literatures.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarker will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. B. S. Pezarkar at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 1st April, 1925, at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

LATE SIR G. K. PAREKH.

A public meeting in honour of the late Sir Gokuldas Parekh under the presidentship of Sir Chimanlal, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya at 5-30 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 25th March, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 27th March 1925:—

Small-pox attacks 9, deaths 3; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 2 (imported from Cutch), deaths 2; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 99
Total mortality this day last year 135.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Inter-Schools Competition in Declamation of the Educational Society of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation will be held at Antonio de Souza's School Hall, Byculla, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 p.m. Three prizes of Rs. [illegible] Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 will be awarded to the best declaimers from among the competitors.

NATIONAL ARTS EXHIBITION.

On Monday, the 30th inst. students and staffs of all the National Schools in Bombay and suburbs will be allowed free admission to the Indian National Arts Exhibition of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, between 3 and 7 p.m. Heads of the Institutions are requested to send their students in batches accompanied by the staff bringing with them certificates about their belonging to national school.

CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the Currency Co-operative Credit Society will be held on Monday (the 30th inst) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Currency Office Bombay. Mr. J.C. Nixon I.C.S. Deputy Controller of the Currency will preside. Mr. S. M. Kotwal, Propaganda Officer, on behalf of the Registrar will also attend and speak on "The Advantages of Co-operative Credit Society." All members of the Currency Office and also of the Office of the Deputy Controller of the Currency are requested to be present.

"CATTLE PRESERVATION AND CONDITION OF VILLAGES."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when the well-known Kavi Bhogilal R. Vora Honorary Updeshak of the League will give a lecture with music on "cattle preservation and the condition of villages." The public are cordially invited to attend. Mr. Jehangir J Vimadalal will preside. Special accommodation will be provided for the ladies.

SAVANTWADI HITAWARDHAK SABHA.

The Annual General meeting of the Savantwadi Samsthan Hitavardhak Sabha will be held to-morrow (Sunday) in Dharamsy Govindji High School, Badamwadi, Girgaon Back Road, at 4 p.m. to consider the third annual report with the audited statement of accounts, to elect a new Managing Committee for the ensuing year, and to do other business that may be placed before the meeting. All the members are cordially invited to attend. There will be a social gathering of the members after the proceedings are over.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

ABOLISH GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF INDIA
Verbatim report of a masterly speech by
JOHN BRIGHT.
Price 8 As. V.P.P. 3 As.
Mr. John Bright refused the Secretaryship of State for India because he observed, "If I had taken that office I should have found myself unable to carry into effect the principles which I believe to be right with regard to Indian Government."
SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE.
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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1925.

KOHAT—AND AFTER.

In December the Government of India issued a resolution whitewashing the conduct of the local officials regarding the tragic happenings at Kohat in September. That resolution was a national insult added to the incalculable injury done by the amazing failure of the officials to protect the lives and property of the unhappy inhabitants of that city. Soon after the lamentable tragedy of Kohat, Lord Reading had an opportunity of vindicating justice, of which he has so often boasted and of justifying his Government's claim to safeguard the lives, homes and property of citizens by promptly appointing an independent Committee, commanding the confidence of the people, to make a thorough and impartial enquiry leading to the discovery of the truth about the riots, and to devise means to restore the former friendly relations between the Hindus and Muslims of Kohat and to ensure the honourable return of the refugees. Lord Reading instead of doing this allowed petty notions of prestige to prevail over the considerations of humanity, justice and regard for public opinion. A junior official was entrusted with the task of sitting in judgment over fellow-officials and meanwhile the Mahatma was prevented from proceeding to Kohat on his mission of peace and reconciliation. However, despite the tell-tale attempt to blockade truth, it leaked out to some extent in the report of the Special Magistrate and the Chief Commissioner's review both of which contained damaging disclosures of official bungling. Lord Reading gave a fresh proof of his determination to deal out justice to the people by giving to the officials responsible for the tragic bungling a certificate for their "coolness and courage". The attitude adopted by the Government of India throughout the affair had merely one lesson for the people of India, namely, that the task of reconciliation must be taken up by the representatives of the two communities because they alone could perform it efficiently. As we pointed out then, the task of reconciliation would not be simplified by raking up the past. A prompt and impartial enquiry was certain to have led to the discovery of truth. The delay that has occurred, thanks to the deliberate policy of Government of blockading truth, has rendered the task of ascertaining the facts about the tragedy very difficult, if not well-nigh impossible. The more imperative, therefore, is the need for a generous attitude of "forgive and forget" and a determination to see that what happened at Kohat in September is rendered impossible in the future.

This also is the conclusion to which every patriotic Indian, Hindu or Muslim, who places the interests of the country above those of his community must arrive after reading the statements of Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali on the Kohat tragedy. The statements speak for themselves. There are material differences between the two leaders on the inferences they have drawn from the same facts; there are differences also in the degree of reliance they have placed upon the evidence given to them by witnesses. We have no desire to examine these statements nor do we think it is necessary or profitable to do so. Their value lies in what the Mahatma truly describes as the object-lesson in mutual toleration offered by the open acknowledgment of their differences. It is this object-lesson which we are mainly concerned to emphasise. The tragic and disgraceful happenings of Kohat are now a matter of irrevocable past. "Never Again"—that must be the determining motive of our national effort. But we shall not succeed in our effort so long as both Hindus and Muslims do not change their attitude towards occurrences such as those that took place at Kohat. When a Hindu temple is desecrated, it is not an outrage merely on Hindu religion; it is an outrage on all that an Indian, Hindu or Muslim, holds dearer than life itself. When a Muslim is killed, it is not the life of a Muslim that is lost but the life of an Indian. In either case the wrong is not a communal one but a national one the redress of which should be not a communal but a national duty.

When members of one community take aggressive action against members of the other, the attitude of an Indian of either community should be to stand up, not for "my community right or wrong", but for "truth and country". Such an attitude, it is true, demands courage of a high order, but a genuine patriot can never be wanting in such courage. The ills from which this country suffers are largely the results of our own failure adequately to respond to the call of patriotism. In their inter-communal dissensions both Hindus and Muslims are apt to overlook the vital fact that while they both suffer, the gain is only to the stranger in their midst who consolidates his position of dominance. The Mahatma advises the Hindu refugees from Kohat not to think of returning to their homes until there is complete reconciliation between them and the Mussalmans and until they feel that they are able to live at peace with the latter without the protection of the British bayonet. In giving this advice Gandhiji is stating what is part of a truth that is applicable to the whole country. Peace and concord between Hindus and Muslims, that is, the complete sense of security of a Hindu minority in the midst of a Muslim majority and *vice versa* without the protection of the British bayonet, is a condition precedent to freedom.

CIVIL JUSTICE—IV.

In the chapter on "Commercial Litigation," the Committee have made some suggestions for ensuring the speedy decisions of what are known as "Commercial Suits" viz., causes arising out of the ordinary transactions of merchants and traders, especially those relating to the construction of mercantile documents, export or import of merchandise, affreightment, insurance, banking and mercantile usage. It may be mentioned that in the presidency towns, due provision has already been made for the speedy decision of "commercial causes", as special rules of procedure have already been framed by the High Courts for this purpose. The Committee, however, believe that commercial litigation will tend to increase in the mofussil, also in many of the smaller towns in India notably in the Punjab, Bombay, United Provinces and Burma and due provision ought to be made for increased litigation following the oscillations of trade. Commenting on the phenomenal trade activity during the year 1919 to 1922, the report states that an enormous and rapid increase in commercial causes produced an intolerable state of congestion in certain High Courts e.g., Bombay and in certain other Courts, e.g. in Delhi. A Manchester firm, which had issued a draft on a certain merchant of India, which was payable in October 1920, could not get any relief although it filed a suit as soon as possible and ultimately the case had to be compromised in March 1923. The report quotes some passages from the Report of His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, showing the conditions which prevailed during the boom period and particularly a passage on congestion in the Indian Courts, in which the Commissioner bitterly complains as follows:—

"It may be wondered how it is that in a market such as British India, which is supposed to enjoy the benefits of British Justice, losses can be incurred on such a scale without legal satisfaction being obtained through the Courts. The reason is that many commercial courts, notably those in upcountry markets such as Delhi and Amritsar, are so congested that delays of many months—indeed years—occur from the time a suit is filed to the date on which judgment is given and these delays are even greater in the case of appeal to a High Court."

The Committee say that it is not fair to throw the blame on the judges alone. Legal machinery cannot rapidly be duplicated. The local pleader and the mofussil judge cannot suddenly become commercial lawyers. Rules specially adapted to commercial litigation cannot be dealt out rapidly upon an emergency, and they, therefore, suggest that in places like Delhi, Amritsar, Cawnpore, and Ahmedabad, arrangements should be made without delay for giving to a reasonable number of Subordinate Judges training which will fit them to handle commercial work. Further, they recommend that certain selected officers should be sent to the presidency towns to become familiar with commercial business and that if possible arrangement should be made with firms of commercial solicitors to permit such officers to learn how commercial suits should be handled, that the summary procedure should be extended even to the mofussil courts and powers should be given to such courts to apply the summary procedure to cases mentioned in Section 128, sub-section 2, clause (f) of the Code of Civil Procedure. They also suggest that in such cases, when an application is made for leave to defend and is refused, the courts should pronounce summary judgment there and then, so that the defendant may be in a position to appeal as in regularly tried suits. It may be mentioned that the High Courts have already got due provision for the summary trials of such suits. The committee recommend the extension of this procedure to the mofussil courts.

Close upon the discussion of commercial litigation the Committee dwell upon the defects of the Law of Arbitration. After pointing out the principal feature of our Arbitration Law, which is that we have two sysems, one applicable to Presidency towns and the other to mofussil towns, the report examines in detail the scheme of arbitration under the Arbitration Act. The Committee are of opinion that it is in the power of any person, who has no defence to a just claim, who has agreed to refer all matters to arbitration and against whom an award has been made in terms of his agreement, to harass the other party either (1) by applying for an injunction to prevent the arbitration proceedings from taking place at all or (2) by waiting until the award is made and then applying to the Court to have it set aside or declared to be void, or (3) by filing a suit about the matter in dispute and thus suspending the arbitration proceedings for some time or by other similar means. The Committee quote instances of how the scheme of the Act breaks down in certain cases as it did particularly in Karachi and comment on the draft bill prepared by Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas of Karachi. In the opinion of the Committee, arbitration is an extraordinarily ineffective device in the absence of a fairly high degree of honesty in the parties and no amendment of the law will effect any benefit to the trade unless in those centres in which the Arbitration Act applies, a summary method for disposing of objections to awards as well as a rule to prevent the interference of any other courts is provided. The Committee recommend that a period of limitation should be provided for motions to set aside an award on whatever grounds the application may be made. As regards arbitration in suits, the Committee make special mention of paras 14 and 15 of the second Schedule to the Civil Procedure Code providing for the setting aside of an award and they think that orders under para 15 are capable of resulting in unlimited litigation notwithstanding the provision of the Section 104 of the Civil Procedure Code about appeals. An interesting illustration is given of arbitration through the intervention of the Court in a suit in the Cawnpore District, which was instituted on the 17th of August, 1917 and in which the proceedings were still going on on the 3rd of January 1924.

Notes of the Day.

Nestor Speaks.

Sir Surrendranath Banerjea is needlessly disturbing the twilight rest of his old age when he rushes in with the discovery that Diarchy in Bengal is only moribund, not dead. We do not want uncharitably to press the resemblance between Diarchy and his own political self, since what probably troubles him is a desire to say something sagacious at a crisis. It is his nature. Age cannot wither him nor custom stale his infinite variety, and in this case his opinion consists of a denunciation of Mr. Das and an aimless appeal to the "friends of the Reforms" to try and revive the Transferred Departments. He little knows that the friends of the Reforms are in moribund prostration. As regards Mr. Das, the veteran's complaint is that the Swarajist leader "has not discouraged revolutionaries." That was precisely the official grievance against Sir Surrendranath during his active career as a commoner, and if age permits correct memory he will recall how helplessly he has acquired the phraseology of his latter-day associates in Writers' Buildings. But how would he revive Diarchy? He is sure that if instead of two ministers, Lord Lytton had nominated two Hindus and two Muslims, the salary-grant would have been carried. The Nationalists won by a majority of six. If two of them had been given a share in the spoils, four would have been left, and, therefore, Sir Surrendranath would be better advised in suggesting four jobs for them as well and trusting the ineffable Sir Ewan Cotton to tilt the balance by his vote. The hero of a hundred platforms seems to be indifferent to the burden on the tax-payer or the measure of work in settling the number of ministers. In his communique Lord Lytton said that the character of the work would not justify the employment of more than two ministers. None of these facts seems to enter into Sir Surrendranath's decrepit calculation. All he wants is the rescue of the Reforms, even if it involves a ministership for every M.L.C. Eureka!

A Visible Symbol of Peace.

The opening of the Congress House on Thursday night was an impressive function, and as the ceremony proceeded, a feeling almost devotional in its character seemed to sway the assembly. The atmosphere of elevation fully accorded with the spirit of the great personality who unfurled the flag. The Congress House will be held in trust for the nation and while it will remain as a venue of happy associations, it will be honoured as the site of a symbol raised by Mahatma Gandhi. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered the speech of welcome in which she was at her best and she spoke for all as she laid before Mahatmaji her tribute of homage. Rienzi was the victim of fickle loyalty in the end, but in Gandhiji we have a leader whose command of the people grows with the vicissitudes of success and defeat. The ritual of dedication was truly touching when Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis and Jews went forward to honour the event as a religious pledge. It is thus a spot of sacred aspiration, witnessed by tokens of brotherhood. Gandhiji appeared like a shepherd among the flock. The flag he raised was to be a symbol of our unity and a pledge of our freedom, and we owe it to him to observe his message "Never lower the flag". The flag will flutter in the breeze if we are able at times to recover a tithe of the emotions that hallowed the event of Thursday night.

Bombay Royal Asiatic Society.

Members of the Royal Asiatic Society have, it may be assumed, knowledge of the "tremendous tradition", to use the phrase employed by the Secretary of the Society, of its intellectual achievements in the past. Have they, however, possessed the knowledge as a living reality? Do they regard it as an experience that will inspire them towards further achievements in the present? If they did so, the annual general meetings would present a different setting altogether than that of polite indifference pushed to the point almost of boredom. It is true that the conduct of the meeting which was held on Monday appeared less perfunctory than that of the annual meeting last year. But the procedure adopted was not, even this time, of set purpose responsive, as it should have been, to the intellectual needs of the members. The Secretary should not have waited for comments from the members before he made the general reference to the "trend of policy", the explanation of difficulties and the desire for "a new outlook." If there was, as he suggested, nothing new in the suggestions by the members, if he and his colleagues on the mysterious committees found that "everything had been thought out before", it was only fair to them that they should have taken the earliest opportunity of publishing their ideas. Why did they keep them a secret? It should be recognised, moreover, that the members should not be offered in the most general terms "the trend of policy." They require a clear definition of the policy. "I feel", Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerji rightly remarked at the annual general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, "I should have wasted your time were I not convinced that the future of the Society demanded a statement of our policies and of our immediate needs." This should be suggestive of the things which remain to be done by the Asiatic Society of our city. It would be a fruitful change if the President of our Society, like the President of the Bengal Society, instituted the custom of the annual address which could give the members a glimpse of the policy or policies, during the year, followed by those in office and of the needs they experience as well as of their difficulties. The committees also require frequent publicity of their work. On a matter of great importance, like the questionnaire from the Bombay University Reform Committee, it is essential, besides, to afford the members the chance for an expression of their views and suggestions. The Society cannot be reduced to expounding merely the grievances of an ordinary library.

Devitalised Scholarship.

Dr. Mody and Mr. Altekar were perfectly justified in their comments on the members of the committees who accepted their privilege without accepting its obligations. It was a strange apology to suggest that "attendance is no criterion of the value of the work" done by absentee members. The suggestion is wrong in principle and subversive as a precedent. And it is not altogether complimentary to those who take the trouble to attend regularly to their task. Problems of management of the library should not be allowed to obscure the high aims of the Society. Even the management could be made responsive to "the tactful encouragement of initiative" by those who are really conscious of the "tremendous tradition" of the Society. Unwise friends of the public library have, says a writer in the current number of the "Fortnightly Review", "nothing to propose, but that the choice of books should be left to the voice of the majority." For, "what the crowd wants is cheap if not nasty." The Society should now be free from such unwise friends. If those in office could define their policies, explain their difficulties and formulate their needs, not alone in committees whose proceedings and activities are a closed book to the members not alone in the "private thoughts" of benevolent individuals, but in a manner more democratic, public opinion would soon ensure the expenditure on "education through the library." Sir Rajendra has indicated the means. "Make", he says, "the Society 'popular'." He cites, in support, the inscription on the monument of the great scholar, Sir William Jones:—

"Who thought none below him but the base and unjust,
None above him but the wise and virtuous."

Scholarship has fallen on evil days. It requires direction into wider channels. Closer, more intimate, contact with the intellectual needs of the people can alone revive the devitalised scholarship of the age. Reverence for the high traditions of the Society should be expressed in an intellectual environment that could inspire the young and the old in the city towards the highest regions attainable by vital, unfettered, pure and disinterested scholarship.

SCUFFLE IN ITALIAN CHAMBER.

FASCISTS RESENT "INTERNATIONALE"

SEQUEL TO RECEPTION TO SGR. MUSSOLINI.

ROME, March 26.

Sgr. Mussolini has completely recovered. He was given, to-day an enthusiastic reception in the Chamber. Communists attempted to sing the *internationale* which the Fascists resented, resulting in a scuffle in which blows were exchanged. After this the Deputies shook hand with Sgr. Mussolini.—Reuter.

SHOCKING MINE TRAGEDY.

CAGE CRASHES TO BOTTOM OF SHAFT.

STRASBOURG, March 27.

While the cage was ascending the Reumaux pit in Sarre and Moselle mines with 50 miners, the cable broke and the cage crashed to the bottom of the shaft, 150 feet below. 30 injured were rescued. It is feared that the remaining are killed.—Reuter.

GERMAN PACT AND POLAND.

EFFECT OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

WARSAW, March 27.

As might be expected in view of Poland's vital concern in the German Pact proposals, Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech in the House of Commons has aroused keenest interest here. While his emphasis on Poland's growing importance in Europe is welcomed, the Conviction attributed to Mr. Chamberlain that should Germany renounce her aspiration for a change in her western frontier she will later adopt an identical attitude in respect of her eastern frontier is disputed by newspapers which believe that Germany is trying to separate the two problems with a view to having a freer hand to deal with the Eastern border. The papers also adversely criticise Mr. Chamberlain's plea for Germany's entry into the League with full rights.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE BILL.

PASSED BY UPPER HOUSE.

TOKIO, March 26.

The Upper House has passed the Universal Suffrage Bill with an amendment which is now being referred to a joint conference of both Houses.—Reuter.

SIR S. HOARE & MR. AMERY

ARRIVE AT BAGDAD.

BAGHDAD, March 26.

Mr. Amery and Sir Samuel Hoare have arrived here by air from Ismailia.—Reuter.

Col. Amery and Sir S. Hoare with their respective staffs arrived here to-day after a pleasant flight from Ismailia in three Vernon aeroplanes. They were welcomed by the High Commissioner, Air Vice-Marshall Higgins and the representatives of King Faisal.—Reuter's Special.

"TALMA" ON FIRE.

DAMAGE TO CARGO.

HONGKONG, March 27.

The British steamer "Talma" from Calcutta to Japan took fire in the port. The fire has been extinguished, but number three hold is flooded and the cargo in it will be discharged. Some damage occurred to the cargo in number two hold from water.—Reuter's Special.

EARL OF YPRES.

LONDON, March 27.

The Earl of Ypres condition, which has not changed much during the past two days, still causes considerable anxiety.—Reuter.

LORD BALFOUR AT JAFFA.

JAFFA, March 27.

Lord Balfour was enthusiastically received when he visited the Jewish Colony of Rishon where he attended a service. Speaking at the Synagogue, he said that the Balfour declaration did not represent the attitude of one individual or nation, but the whole body of international opinion which signed the Treaty of Versailles, and it was unlikely that it would ever be reversed. Lord Balfour, later, was very warmly greeted at Telaviv where the Freedom of the City was conferred on him and a new street named after him. He then reviewed 2,500 school children.—Reuter.

REMAINS OF LORD CURZON INTERRED.

LEAFIELD, March 26.

The remains of Marquess Curzon were interred to-day in the family vault at Kedlestone. The Archbishop of York officiated.—B. O. W.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

"CHLOROFORMING WITH DOLE."

SIGNS OF TRADE IMPROVEMENT?

LONDON, March 26.

On the third reading of the Consolidated Funds Bill, Sir John Simon initiated a debate on unemployment. He asked if Government had a policy. He attributed the absence of demonstrations to chloroforming persons without work with a dole.

Mr. Snowden advocated an understanding with the United States to avert the possible dangers of the restoration of the gold standard.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, replying, expected substantial results from the electricity scheme which Government were preparing as rapidly as possible. Another scheme was the provision of deep water sites. He pointed out the world wide effects on trade which would result by a settlement in Europe. He expressed the opinion that the signs showed that trade was improving.

Mr. Lloyd George, who followed Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, saw no symptoms of improvement in trade. He referred to the detrimental effect on British trade by the growing substitution of oil for coal, increased Continental utilisation of waterpower, and an enormous increase in the production of lignite by Germany.—Reuter.

CONSULIDATED FUNDS BILL PASSED.

LONDON, March 27.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, expressed the opinion that at present the outlook was not pleasant and the expectations entertained, a few months ago, of a general improvement in the world trade were not being justified. People overseas could not take in migrants unless they saw a market for their produce. Every assistance was being given to the Empire Cottongrowing Corporation, and he pledged Government to do, as hitherto, everything possible to develop cottongrowing in the Empire. New markets in the Empire could only be got by investments and developments which would result in mutual trade.

The third reading of the Consolidated Funds Bill was then passed.—Reuter.

GOLD STANDARD QUESTION.

GOVT. BUSY IN STUDYING SITUATION

LONDON, March 26.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Churchill said that he was anxious to announce the decision on the question of the gold standard at a very early time, but it was impossible to deal with it before recess.

Asked whether the uncertainty in Government's intentions would act as a deterrent to trade, Mr. Churchill said he had received some communications from various trade organisations pointing out the evils of a prolonged uncertainty. Government were endeavouring to discharge the difficult duty with the sole regard for general interest and were exercising utmost vigilance in studying the situation. He added: "In public interest, leave Government a free initiative, and Parliament and the public press may criticise subsequently."—Reuter.

KING'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVANCE IN INDIA.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 26.

In the House of Commons, Sir Frank Nelson drew attention to the inconvenience caused to the commercial communities in India by the non-inclusion, in the annual list, of public holidays issued by the Government of India usually in November previous to the year of the actual date of the observance of the King-Emperor's birthday. He pointed out that the non-inclusion was necessitated because the date was not announced in England until some time after the year had commenced. He requested the consideration of an earlier announcement of the date decided on and deferring the observance of the birthday until 30th June or 1st July each year for the sake of banks and business firms which were making up their half-yearly accounts in this period.

Mr. Baldwin replied that he noted the first two parts of the question, but with regard to the remainder in view of many considerations arising he did not propose to alter the existing practice.—Reuter.

DEATH PENALTY.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, March 26.

Except mutiny, no military offence in peace-time should be punished by the death penalty, says the report of the Committee appointed by the Labour Government to enquire into disciplinary punishments in the army, navy and air force. While in active service, the death penalty should only be enforced for cowardice and sleeping while on sentry duty. A noteworthy disclosure in this connection is that only two men were shot for sleeping during sentry duty in the great war. The Committee is unable to recommend the adoption of the proposal to give a recruit the option whether to take duty to aid the civil power in connection with a trade dispute.—Reuter.

LOCK OUT ON N.-W. RLY.

1,200 LOCO MEN KEPT OUT

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

LAHORE, Mar. 27.

A Rawalpindi message states:—

There has been a lock out of about 1200 "hands" of the North Western Railway Loco shop and a strike is threatened.

A mass meeting of the Lahore Carriage and Loco shop employees was held to-day when it was resolved that if the Rawalpindi lock-out was not amicably settled, Lahore workers would cease work in sympathy.—A.P.

BRITISHERS' GRATITUDE TO INDIA.

EXHIBITION COMMISSIONE INTERVIEWED.

BOMBAY, Mar. 27.

"If India continues to exhibit the same attitude towards the British Empire as she did during the War—an attitude I noticed often referred to with gratitude and pride by all Englishmen irrespective of parties—I feel confident of an assured and honourable place for her in the Councils of the Empire."

This is the opinion expressed to Associated Press by Dewan Bahadur T. Vijayaraghavachariar who returned this morning by the P. and O. Mail Boat "Naldera" after a long stay in England as Commissioner for India to the British Empire Exhibition.

"The attitude of Englishmen towards India" declared Mr. Achariar, "is one of friendliness for India."

Questioned regarding the trend of British opinion especially of British manufacturers on Indian aspirations for fiscal freedom. Mr. Acharian replied that he formed a distinct impression during his stay in England that British Manufacturers recognised the constituional advance made in India and that in fiscal matters Indian Legislation should be based on Indian and not on British interests.

Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar is leaving for Delhi on Saturday night.—A.P.

RAW MATERIALS VS. FINISHED PRODUCT.

REFERENCE TO TARIFF BOARD.

DELHI, March 27.

The Government of India notify their intention to refer to the Tariff Board all representations complaining that development of particular industries was being hampered by lower duty on finished product than duty on materials which have to be imported for manufacture of those articles. Tariff Board is also being asked to report what protective duty should be imposed on steel, necessary for manufacture of steamers, tugs, flats, barges, etc.—A. P.

SUMMER TIME BILL.

LEAFIELD, March 26.

Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons, replying to a question, announced that Government would give facilities for the further passage of the private bill making summer-time permanent. The Bill has already passed its second reading and has been considered by the Committee which has reported it to the House without amendment. Government's decision to adopt the Bill assures its becoming law. Mr. Baldwin made it clear however that the date of commencement of summer-time this year which has been fixed for April 19th will not be changed. When the Bill is passed, summer-time will begin on the first Saturday in April and extend to the end of September.—B. O. W.

MOSUL FRONTIER COMMISSION.

LEAFIELD, March 26.

The Commission of the League of Nations for the delination of Mosul frontier which has divided into three sections for the purpose of inspecting the territory has now reassembled at Baghdad and is about to return to Europe. Its report will, it is hoped, be presented to the Council of the League at the June session.—B. O. W.

"BENDIGO" COLLIDES WITH A TRAWLER,"

CAPE TOWN, Mar 27

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer "Bendigo" from Australia collided with a trawler off Cape Angulhas last night. "Bendigo" suffered no change but her passengers were very much alarmed many of whom rushed up the deck in their nightgear. The bows of the trawler were bent but it made to port unassisted.—Reuter's Special Service.

CABLE ITEMS.

The following Rugby match was played to-day:—Birkenhead Park 17, Blackheath 9.—Reuter.

London, March 27th.—The Senate of Edinburgh University has decided to offer an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to Brigadier-General Bruce who led the Mount Everest Expedition of 1922—Reuter's Special.

RS. 20 LACS CUT.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

"AXE" COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

DELHI, March 27.

The report is published of the committee appointed by the Government of India in October last under the presidency of Mr. T. Ryan to report on methods of economy in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, more particularly whether economy could be effected without loss of efficiency by internal arrangement of methods of working and redistribution of duties but excluding the question entailing any general revision of pay. The members of the committee were:—Mr. G. P. Roy and Mr. J. R. T. Booth. The report is signed subject to a minute of dissent by Mr Roy on some of recommendations of the committee and a fairly exhaustive note containing his views. The principal economies which the committee have recommended are (a) by merging the railway mail service circles in those of certain Postmasters-General, Rs. 31,000 (b) by substituting a cheaper class of railway mail service sorters Rs. 7,70,000 (c) by revising the ratio of general allowance to station service telegraphists Rs. 11,30,000; (d) by substituting clerical for telegraphist staff for the execution of certain duties (par a118) Rs. 1,40,000. (e) by undertaking the departmental charge of ordinary repairs and maintenance of buildings Rs. 50,000 total Rs. 21,21,000 per annum. While this annual saving of Rs. 20 lakhs alone may turn the balance between profit and loss in the accounts of the department, much more would be saved by the adoption of the committee's further recommendations to which, however, no approximate figures can readily be attached under such heads as (f) a revision of cadre of superintendents of Post Offices on the basis of a review of their territorial charges (g) the further replacement of departmental Telegraph Offices by combined offices, (h) a revision of staff on the basis of a more reasonable standard of output by Telegraphists, (i) a revision of the conditions which at present make for an excessive absenteeism as a result of which the department bears heavy charges for staff who produce no results and there are numerous minor savings to be effected by the adoption of such of the miscellaneous suggestions made throughout the report as may survive detailed department examination.

It is proper to emphasise, however, that the more important economies can be realised only by slow degrees, since they involve alterations of a system which cannot be introduced by a stroke of the pen and changes which obviously must be made with due regard to legitimate interests of the existing staff of the department.—A. P.

PROVINCIAL LOANS.

FUNDS CONSTITUTED

DELHI, March 27.

Notification has been issued constituting Provincial Loans Fund which Sir Basil Blackett foreshadowed in his Budget speech. The fund will standardise for all provinces alike the terms on which advances for various purposes will be repaid to the fund. Different treatment will be accorded to advances required for productive expenditure. No advances will be made to any province which does not provide annually out of its ordinary revenues sufficient to redeem within a period not exceeding eighty years loans or advances. The Government of India retain full powers to suspend advances to the fund or modify its constitution. The existing rights of provinces to borrow otherwise than in the form of advances from the Government of India will not be impaired.—A.P.

LORD RAWLINSON.

CONDITION MOST GRAVE.

DELHI, March 26.

Lord Rawlinson was comfortable till midday. Since then certain disturbing symptoms have supervened which are causing anxiety.

A later message from Delhi dated 27th says:—

A bulletin issued at 6 a.m. states:—Lord Rawlinson showed no improvement during the night. Towards early morning his condition was most grave and greatest anxiety is felt concerning him.

SINKING.

DELHI, March 27 (10 A.m.).

Lord Rawlinson is sinking.—A. P.

CONDITION CONTINUES GRAVE.

DELHI, March 27, (2-30 p.m.)

The Commander-in-Chief's condition continues grave. His Excellency the Viceroy has, therefore, postponed his visit to Rewah.—(A. P.)

STI

DELHI, March 27.

(Midnight.)

A bulletin issued at eight this evening regarding Lord Rawlinson's condition states that His Excellency is still in a very critical condition. Since two o'clock this afternoon, some favourable symptoms have developed but His Excellency remains extremely weak.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Narasimha Sarma and other members of the Viceroy's Executive Council have postponed their respective tours by a few days.—A.P.

BAWLA MURDER REVELATIONS.

EVIDENCE IN CONSPIRACY CASE.

"AVOIDING UNNECESSARY SCANDAL ABOUT MAHARAJAH."

INDORE'S ESTATE MANAGER IN BOX.

The Court room was again crowded on Friday rather more dense than on the previous day. Natanjan, cousin of Mumtaz Begum came in the witness box with a thick "*Burkha*" over her head and did not raise it even by an inch. She gave evidence standing in the witness box and stated the conspiracy for the murder of Mr. Bawla as it was intimated to her by the Indore Party—as she described the accused. On Friday the witnesses unfolded in their evidence the plan as outlined by Mr. Kemp, in his opening address and connected in the conspiracy some of the accused directly as the case proceeds from day to day some more interesting details are expected. The accused were given a bench and they listened to the evidence against them with glittering eyes without expressing any emotion.

The accused in the case are:—(1) Shafi Ahmed Nabi Ahmed, Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore; (2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde, Mankari, Indore; (3) Bahadurshah Mohmedshah; (4) Akbar Shah Mohmed Shah, Motor driver, Indore; (5) Shamrao Rewaji Dighe, Captain, Air Forces, Indore; (6) Mumtaz Mohmed Syed Mohmed, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D. Indore; (7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin, Motor driver, Indore; (8) Karmat Khan Nizamkhan, Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore; (9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse, Adjutant-General, Indore, and (10) Mohmed Shafi Malik Islam, Motor driver

CHARGES

The charges set out against the accused were:—That they at Bombay between October 1924 and 12th January 1925 did (1) criminally conspire to kidnap one Mumtaz Begum from British India and (2) and on 12th January 1925 attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum from British India, (3) attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum in order that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse or knowing it to be likely that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse and (4) in the furtherance of the said attempt did commit the murder of one Abdul Kader Bawla by shooting him with pistols and (5) attempt to commit the murder of witness Lieut. J. M. Suegert and K. E. Mathew by shooting at them with a pistol and (6) cause grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons to wit a knife to the said Mumtaz Begum and did aid and abet one another in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law instructed by Mr. Kirke-Smith appeared for the Crown. Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barrister-at-Law with Messrs. N. G. Nadkarni and James De Sa instructed by Messrs. S. T. Dravid and Thakore Ramsingh defended accused No. 2 to 9. Messrs. Mullah and H. J. Dalal, appeared for Rukiabai, mother of late Mr. A. K. Bawla, while Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the proceedings on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Messrs. Jungalwalla and J. Cursetji appeared for accused No. 1. Mr. A. T. Japai appeared for the approver.

ALLABUX VAZIR'S EVIDENCE CONTINUES.

Allabux Vazir, a motor driver, residing at Khetwadi said he was the cousin of Vazir Begum. He had been to Indore twice or thrice before and had stayed long. He remembered, Mumtaz Begum, Vazir Begum and Mohmedali coming to Andheri from Amritsar. He went to see them at Andheri A party from Indore had come to take Mumtaz to Indore by force and his object in going to Andheri was to warn them against the Indore party. Witness was a taxi driver and knew the late Mr. Bawla. Mumtaz and Vazir Begum had gone in witness' taxi once for a drive and Mr. Bawla seeing them came to witness after three or four days and asked witness as to where they were living. Witness therefore took Mr. Bawla to Mumtaz and they settled the terms and Mumtaz agreed to live with him as his (Mr. Bawla's) mistress. After some time Vazir Begum and Mohmedali left for Amritsar. He knew one Abdul Karim, an orderly at Indore. When Mumtaz came back from England with H. H. the Maharaja of Indore, Mumtaz sent for him. About five months ago he was again called from Indore. Witness told him that Zakaulla and Phanse accused No. 9 had wanted him at his bungalow. Witness then went to Aurora House where he found accused Nos. 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9 and also Zakaulla and Abdul Karim. (Witness then called all the accused abovenamed by their names). Phanse and Zakaulla told witness there that Mumtaz was to be taken to Indore, and asked witness' help and that the accused would help him. They also said they would make all arrangements to take Mumtaz. Two days previous to this Mumtaz and Bawla had gone out of Bombay. Abdul Karim told witness that accused Nos. 1 and 3 were following him. Witness told Mr. Bawla's chauffeur to wire to Mr. Bawla that some persons from Indore were following him. All the accused and Zakaulla told witness that Mumtaz would be removed in a motor car to Indore. About the same time, viz:—five months witness received a letter from Vazir Begum in consequence of which he went to Mr. Bawla's bungalow at Tardeo Club. Witness saw a *Bhaiya* of Mr. Bawla there. Witness asked *Bhaiya* as to where Mr. Bawla was and he said he did not know where he was but called him the next day. Following day witness saw the *Bhaiya* talking with accused No. 4. *Bhaiya* told witness that "Shet" would come after three or four days. Two or three days after this, Mr. Bawla came to Bombay. Witness heard two or three days, before Mr. Bawla's return from Abdul Karim that the *Bhaiya* was promised Rs. 2,000 by Phanse and himself (Abdul Karim) and that the *Bhaiya* would throw open the door and the Indore Party would take away Mumtaz in a motor car. After Mr. Bawla's return, witness gave him a note stating that the Indore Party had arranged to remove Mumtaz on payment of Rs. 2,000. Rs. 100 were paid in advance, and Rs. 1,900 on Mumtaz's removal from Bombay. Mr. Bawla after reading the note hammered the *Bhaiya* and dismissed him.

RED MAXWELL CAR.

He knew Bahadur No. 3. He was a chauffeur at Indore. Witness had seen him driving the red Maxwell Car. Accused Nos. 1, 4 and 6 and Abdul Karim once came to call witness near Grant Road Corner Taxi Stand. They all were seated in the red Maxwell Car. It had a red body, black mudguard and was closed up. There were nickel buffers in rear and front. That car was kept in the garage of Aurora House. Witness has a brother called Allauddin. He used to come to Grant Road Taxi Stand. Witness drew Allauddin's attention to the red Maxwell Car. The red Maxwell Car had a new search-light. Witness had a sister named Natanjan. Witness could not say if she had gone to Indore. She did not live with witness. Before the murder of Mr. Bawla, Phanse and Ponde met witness at Hornby Vellard. They told him that the Maharajah had heard that Mumtaz was kept by somebody and therefore the Maharajah had left all thought of her. Two days after this, accused No. 4 met witness at Play House and he told him the same thing.

PROMISE OF LARGE REWARD.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker witness said two or three days after the murder he was arrested. He was called at Gamdevi Police Station with his brother. They were not arrested, but simply kept in custody. Witness was placed before a magistrate, but he did not know any charge against him. Witness told everything he knew to the police. He remained in the police custody for about 19 days. He was kept in Esplanade Police lock-up.

Q.—Were you in conspiracy or not?

A.—I was not in confidence of the accused.

Q.—You were in confidence, but not in conspiracy? So you were a spy or *jasus*.

A.—Mumtaz is my blood relation and so I pretended to be in their confidence and find out the secret.

Q.—You told them that you would help them.

A:—Yes.

To the Court:—All the time I did not want to help them.

Q.—How much you got for all this?

A.—Only Rs. 10 for my taxi hire once. (Laughter.)

Q.—Who gave that Rs. 10?

A.—Phanse, accused No. 9. Phanse and Zakaulla promised to secure a large reward from the Maharajah.

Q.—When did you get Rs. 10?

A.—Five or six months ago. I don't remember the date.

Mr. Velinker: Of course, not.

Witness further on said it was the 8th of July after looking up his note-book. Witness further said on that day he had received his taxi license.

Q.—These ten rupees were for motor hire?

A.—No, it was given for the loss sustained because my taxi was engaged, but not used.

Q.—Do you know the name of the Bhaiya?

A.—No, I don't know what has happened to him.

Continuing witness said about a week after this incident he saw accused No. 4 talking with Bhaiya. He did speak to Mumtaz and her driver about the plans of the accused he already named. He had no time to mention the names. Mr. Bawla did not talk much with witness and he did not listen to him and so he (witness) used to talk with his chauffeur. Witness did not like and speak with Mumtaz much. Before he was sent for he did not give information to the police. Witness drew attention of his brother to the Maxwell Car because he suspected the Indore party that they would do some mischief. Witness' taxi was first on the stand and therefore he sent his brother to see the number of the Maxwell Car. Up to now he (witness) did not know the number of that car. This incident occurred after Christmas last. After Christmas holidays witness was ill, but not confined to bed. He was not plying his

(Continued on page 10.)

FAZLUL HAQ EXPLAINS.

HIS "TIP" TO LORD LYTTON.

CALCUTTA, Mar 27.

In a statement to the Press, Mr. Fazlul Huq declares that he is not against diarchy, and as far as he can ascertain from Mr. C. R. Das even the Swarajists are not so unreasonable in their attitude towards the question of the appointment of a Ministry as they seem to be. They, however, advance certain conditions for the acceptance of a Ministry and Mr. Fazlul Huq does not find these conditions very exorbitant. One of these Mr. Fazlul Haq says relates to the method of enforcement of the Ordinance Act in Bengal and another of them to the release of some of the political prisoners. He thinks that one of the essential conditions of a stable Ministry is the creation of a favourable political atmosphere in Bengal and this can best be done by Lord Lytton by convening a round table conference of leaders of all political blocks in the Council and by discussing frankly with them the ways and means of establishing a stable ministry in the province. He is sure that if the Governor takes this step a way will be found to reduce even the Swarajists to a reasonable frame of mind and if the Swarajists are found to be not amenable to reason those now in favour of a Ministry will be found to be sufficiently strong in numbers to carry the day for diarchy. Mr. Haq denies the rumour that he has been offered the post of President of the Bengal Council by the Swarajists or that he has been given hints in the Bawla case or Dumraon case through the influence of Mr. C. R. Das.—A. P.

"NOT ASHAMED OF HIS CONDUCT."

MINISTER'S METEORIC EXISTENCE.

CALCUTTA, March 27.

The Raja of Santosh one of the Ministers who resigned as a result of the adverse vote on the Ministers' Salaries says: We have failed to save the constitution at least for the time being, but we are not ashamed of the attempt we made to save it. We were stabbed from behind. Our existence as Ministers was undoubtedly meteoric in its duration, but it need create no amazement when we find Egypt making the historical record for the shortest duration of any parliament."—A. P.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

Bihar and Orissa week ending 23rd March.—There was practically no rain during the week under report. Standing crops are generally doing well. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts. Threshing of winter paddy is still going on in Orissa. Harvesting of rabi crops and planting of sugarcane is in progress. Preparation of land for sowing jute and bhadai crops continue in Purnea. The price of common rice has risen in two districts, fallen in four and is stationary in the remainder. Average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul is 7.18 seers a rupee against 7.17 seers last week and that of maize is 8.90 sheers against 9.05 seers. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good.—A. P.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement, Social Service League, Bombay, an Elocution Competition of the League's Dargah Mohalla Night School was arranged in the Hall of the School on Monday last at 5 p.m., Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla presiding. The subjects of discussion was "Politeness."

After announcing the results of the Competition and distributing prizes, the President delivered his address to the students in the course of which he exhorted them to take proper advantage of the educational facilities afforded them by the Social Service League's Night Schools and observed that in the history of evolution in all countries social uplift preceded all political progress. He also expressed his sympathy for and appreciation of the work of the League and cheered the teachers of the school with the hope that if they continued their steady effort, no matter for only two hours daily they are sure to achieve remarkable results. After garlanding of the President followed by a vote of thanks to the Chair and distribution of tea and "pan-supari," the interesting function came to a successful close.

Official and Personal.

Mr. N. G. Gregory, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed acting Additional Judge of Calcutta High Court from the date of his assumption of Office to the 27th August 1925.

His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces was the principal guest at an 'At Home' given by his Ministers, the Hon. Nawab of Chattari and Hon. Rai Rajeshwar Bali. There were altogether about 400 guests.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Miraj (Senior) at Government House, Mahableshwar on Thursday.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence lunched at Government House, Mahableshwar on Thursday.

Hon. Sir Hugh McPherson assumes charge of the office of the Acting Governor to-morrow forenoon.—A. P.

His Excellency Sir John Kerr, Governor-designate of Bengal, will arrive here on April 10th.—A. P.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP IN ANDHRA.

A DISAPPOINTING RECORD.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, March 21.

The Congress membership in Andhradesa is not as high as was expected. The main reason for it is lack of organisation. It is a great pity that the Congress Committees in Andhra have not been able, so far, to utilise the innumerable possibilities for spinning in the province. The membership, up to the 19th instant was 720, of which 500 are self-spinners. There is a distinct fall in yarn contributions now, as compared with those of December last, when over 1,000 people sent their quotas according to the Ahmedabad spinning resolution. It, of course included boys and girls besides non-members of elected committees. It should also be noted that very few Congress Committees have so far sent their lists of members to the Provincial Committee, and it is believed that when these lists reach the latter, the membership in Andhra will be sufficiently high. The Provincial Congress Committee resolved in January last that ten thousand members should be enlisted, but it is a pity that not even a thousand have so far joined. Mahatmaji is likely to visit Andhra next month and he wanted that the Province should show excellent progress by the time of his arrival.

A PUNDIT HONOURED.

STUDY OF ASTRONOMY AND SANSKRIT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Madhyandin Brahmin Samaj, a special gathering was held on Sunday last at Sadanand Building, Girgaum Back Road to present a congratulatory address and a gold medal to Pundit Bhalchandra Shastry, for his having obtained the titles of Hora Bhusan and Jyotesha-Mahopadhya from the Benares Government Sanskrit College and the title of Kabyatintha from the Calcutta Sanskrit Association.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Sadanand, J.P., seconded by Mr. Nanasaheb Bhavanrao, Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi was voted to the chair.

The president in presenting, the medal paid a high compliment to the intelligence and perseverence of the learned Shastry who has devoted 18 years of his life exclusively to the study of Sanskrit Literature and has successfully passed the different examinations necessary for the coveted distinction of "Acharya."

In the course of a speech that lasted for nearly an hour the president gave a short account of the history and growth of Indian Astronomy and tried to refute the belief held in certain quarter that India was indebted to the West for her knowledge of Astronomy "It is true," said Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, "Our Science of the Zodaic is of Greek origin, but it must not be forgotten that in the Vedic Period, the Vedanga Jyotish formed part of the six Angas or the Vedas and that in the Vedic period there lived such eminent astronomers as Lagadabhatt to whose learning and knowledge Somakar, the learned commentator of Vedanga Jyotisha pays a high tribute." Aryabhatta, Varahamishir, Brahma Gupta Bhashakarcharya and others held, long before Gallelio lived, that the Earth moved round its axis and that the Moon borrowed her lustre from the Sun. Brahma Gupta's works were translated in the 8th or 9th century into Arabic and it is an historical fact that the Khalifs of Baghdad repeatedly summoned Indian astronomers to their Court.

The learned Shastry, the recipient of the address and the medal, made a suitable reply in the course of which he promised that he would continue his studies and research work in the field of Indian Astronomy and it was his intention to visit, Greenwich, Italy and America, if possible.

A vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Dr. M. C. Javle brought the proceedings to a close.

JASVANTSINHJI HOSPITAL AT WADHWAN.

(From our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, March 23.

The Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson, Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States, performed the opening ceremony of the Jasvantsinhji Hospital at Wadhwan on the 19th instant. His Highness the Thakore Saheb while requesting Mr. Watson to open the hospital dwelt on the attention devoted to its equipment with the latest clinical and surgical appliances and on the public-spirited zeal of Dr. T. O. Shah, F.R.C.S. (London) who had volunteered his services for the benefit of the people of Wadhwan City. There were adequate facilities for medical assistance provided for the subjects of the Wadhwan State in addition to the attention paid to sanitation and hygiene, with the gratifying result that during the last financial year the total mortality was the lowest on record. In performing the opening ceremony Mr. Watson heartily congratulated the Thakore Saheb on the uptodateness of arrangements for the treatment of tropical diseases generously provided in the Jasvantsinhji Hospital, which he felt sure would have a wide sphere of usefulness in combating diseases under the skilled guidance of Dr. Shah and with the liberal endowment made by His Highness for its upkeep in a high state of efficiency.

On the following morning Mr. Watson and party went out ashooting and on return visited the places of interest in the city at 4 p.m. On the same evening a garden party was held in honour of the visitor, who was entertained at a State Banquet in the brilliantly illuminated Raj Mahol at 8-45 p.m.

BAWLA MURDER REVELATIONS.

(Continued from previous page.)

taxi for hire. For fifteen days to a month he did not work his taxi. Witness later said he did not know anything about Christmas.

Re-examined by Mr. Kemp witness said the day he received Rs. 10 from Phanse he had changed the number of his taxi and so he remembered the incident.

N. S. Gunmaker was the owner of his car.

To the Court:—Rs. 10 were given for loss sustained.

To Mr. Kemp witness said he had got changed his number twice.

NATANJAN'S STORY.

Natanjan, sister of last witness aged 36 years said she had been to Indore. She knew Atmaram Sing. He was the manager of Aurora House at Bombay. She did not know what became of him after he left Bombay. In his place one Mulgaoker came who he managed all the bungalows of H. H. the Maharaja. Witness saw Zakaulla Khan in the month of Diwali last in Aurora House. Zakaulla came to Aurora House with Abdul Karim and a boy of 16 years. Abdul Karim called witness at Aurora House. Zakaulla asked witness if Mumtaz was kept by any body. At that time Mumtaz was with Mr. Bawla in Bombay. Twenty or twenty-five days after this Abdul Karim called witness to Aurora House. She saw accused Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6 and 9 at Aurora House. There were some of Phanse's friends in which also accused No. 2. Zakaulla told witness that they (accused) were bad characters and had come to Bombay to do some mischief. These people gave a chit to be given to Mumtaz. Zakaulla also told her to inform Mr. Bawla that Rs. 100 were given to the *Bhaiya* and that something more would be given to him and some mischief would be played. She told Zakaulla that she would give information to Bawla in her own name and would not divulge his name and also tell Bawla to dismiss the *Bhaiya*. She went to Bawla where Mumtaz met her. Mumtaz told witness that some chit was given to Bawla and that Bawla had assaulted the *Bhaiya* and he was dismissed. She told Bawla that he had done well. Later she received a post card from Abdul Karim in consequence of which she went to Somerset House, where she saw Phanse and accused Nos. 2 and 3. It was stated in the post card that accused No. 3 was to become Bawla's chauffeur. She saw Atmaram Sing last five or six days before Mr. Bawla's murder at Bachuba's house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Junglewala witness said she was kept in custody at Phalton Road Police station. She did not know what charges were put up against him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinker witness said she was on good terms with the last witness. She had seen him at Aurora House.

Q. Who is this Bachuba?

A. She is Israilite though she says she is a Mahomedan.

Q. Where does she live?

A. At Club Road.

Q. What is her business?

A. Prostitute.

Q. What connection she had with Bawla?

A. Bawla used to call her (chachi) auntie. She used to tell me that she was a great friend of Bawla.

MULGAONKER'S EXAMINATION.

Vinayek Ramchandra Mulgaoker then said he was a palace officer of H. H. the Maharaja up to the time he was in police custody. From October to December witness was the officer in charge of the palace, Pai was the clerk, Pradhan was the motor driver, and some mal's, and Pathans. From 10th July to 9th of October witness was staying at Aurora House. Zakaulla came to see the Nawab of Rampur at Aurora House in July last. Accused No. 4 was with him. Accused No. 3 was in Bombay Service of Indore State. Accused No. 3 was on the establishment till 26th December last. Last witness Natanjan came to Somerset House in March last and told witness to wire to Shanker Rao to come to Bombay as she had an urgent business with him. Witness knew accused Nos. 2 and 9. They were at Somerset House at the end of November. He heard from Pradhan the motor driver, that they were in Bombay in October last. Before 31st of October witness left for Indore he saw in Bombay the red Maxwell car. He returned on 19th of November. Witness saw accused No. 3 driving the Maxwell car and on being asked he (accused 3) said it belonged to a friend of Zakaulla. It never came to Somerset House. Witness got an all India motor guide for Zakaulla on the 31st of October last from Taraporewalla and Co. Witness was shown a pay roll for the month of December last and after seeing it he said he had not come to receive his pay for that month. Payment was made between 5th and 10th of each month. He had received his pay for August September, October and November 1924. Witness had received an order from Indore that accused No. 3 was dismissed from the service from 26-12-24 but he was permitted to stay at the Somerset House. In the middle of December accused No. 3 the Red Maxwell car to Indore.

Continuing the witness said he did not remember whether Dhondu Mali had come to him to report to him what was going on at Aurora House on the day of the murder Khasgiwala saw witness and told him what Ponde had told him. Witness did not remember the word but he said something to the effect that witness (Mulgaonker) being a Bombay man was not to be trusted. In the afternoon at 4 p.m. witness and Hakim Akmalkhan left by motor car to go to market. In the evening Khasgiwala told witness that he had looked in on his way to the market and was told that Ponde was not in Aurora and that he had gone out. On the day after the murder Pradhan told witness that he had seen the Red Maxwell car driven by Bahadur Shah accused No. 3 near Hanging Garden on the evening of the preceding day.

On the 13th of January last at 8-30 a.m. witness went out to see a friend and returned at 9-15 p.m. On his return he met Mr. Sharma. Mr. Sharma was an officer of Indore State. Witness said "good morning" and passed off. Witness had a conversation with Mr. Sharma and asked him how he knew about the previous night's tragedy. Mr. Sharma said he had intended to leave Bombay on the night of the 12th January and while he was in the compartment, Ponde and Dighe came in a great hurry at Victoria Terminus and Ponde took him on one side and told him to give his seat in the compartment. As they were in a great hurry telling him as to what had happened at Malabar Hill, he (Mr. Sharma) gave the seat and came back. After that he visited daily the police station to make inquiries. After that he went to Telegraph Office and sent a wire that "one or two wounded, detailed letter follows." Witness knew Atmaram Sing. The mali at the palace told him that there were five or six persons including accused No. 3 staying in Aurora House. He told witness that they had left keeping all the back doors open at night. Witness told him not to tell this to anybody until he returned to Somerset House. At about 1 p.m. witness returned to Somerset House and informed Khasgiwala what he had heard. He said so to avoid unnecessary scandal about his Highness. The mali was sent to Indore by 4 p.m. train on the 14th January. Khasgiwala gave Rs. 100 for the expenses to Lele who accompanied the mali. Khasgiwala told Lele in presence of witness to take the mali to Phanse. A wire was to be sent from Indore informing the arrival of the mali. It was at first suggested to send the wire to Somerset House. Khasgiwala thought Somerset House was too conspicuous a place and witness suggested the name of Dr. Dhargalkar the dentist on whose name the wire to be sent. His address was Allice Building. The wording was something about set of teeth, viz:—"Set ready." On the afternoon of the 15th witness went to Dr. Dhargalkar and found a telegram open in his room. Witness destroyed that telegram. Witness suggested Dr. Dhargalkar's name because he was his friend and went to him every day. The mali returned from Indore after about nine days. Witness sent the mali to the police the same day. Any officer could come from Indore and stay at Aurora House without permission from Indore. The mali had the key and nobody asked witness' permission. Witness then produced an order signed by the Prime Minister of Indore that no officer could use Bombay residences without previous permission.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jungalwala witness said he was arrested by the police on 1st February. Previous to that he was staying at Somerset House. He was liberated on 19th of March. He did not know the charge against him.

H. K. PAI'S EVIDENCE.

Harichandra Krishna Pai, a clerk, in Somerset House, said from July to October the whole staff of Somerset House shifted to Aurora to make room for the Nawab of Rampur. A few days after Captain Zakulla came to stay at Aurora. Natanjan came to see Zakaulla there. Zakaulla stayed for ten or twelve days, went to Indore and came back to Somerset House and asked witness to provide him with accommodation at Aurora. A few days after this accused Nos. 3 and 4 came in a red Maxwell car at Somerset House and asked witness to arrange for seven beds. Witness went to ask Zakulla and found accused Nos. 2 and 9 in a room at Aurora. Zakulla replied to witness that he would ask Phanse, accused No. 9 and let him know. At the end of November witness saw accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 at Somerset House and they stayed for nine or ten days. Thereafter they stayed off and on till the 20th December. On the day after the murder one Mr. Sharma came to Somerset House and asked witness where Mulgaonker was. Witness replied he had gone out. Then he asked for the address of Anna Saheb Gaikwad and witness gave the address as No. 203 Girgaon Road. He then asked for Ponde's address and he directed him to Aurora. Witness did not know who Sharma was at first, but he now knew that Sharma was the Finance Minister of Indore. On the 14th January Mulgaonker told witness that he had given leave to Dhondu Mali to go to Muttra and that he should be marked absent.

Asked to look at the accused in the dock and state which of them he had seen before, the witness identified Shafi Ahmed in addition to those he had mentioned before.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Cross examined by Mr. Junglewala witness said he had seen accused No. 1 at Somerset House in October last in company with accused Nos. 3 and 4.

Cross examined by Mr. Welinker witness said that he, Mulgaonker and seven or eight malis were taken by the C.I.D. police on Sunday after the murder. They were taken to C.I.D. Head-quarters where Mulgaonker was examined. Witness was not examined on that day. They all went back home. After Mulgaonker's arrest witness was again taken to the police office, but again not questioned. He did not remember if Pradhan was questioned on that occasion. Two or three days after witness and Pradhan were again taken to the police station and their statements were recorded by Inspector Jeffries and Sub Inspector Bhatkal. Witness gave four names to the police that he could identify accused Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 9. He was asked to identify the man who had come with accused No. 3, but he could not. About 30 to 40 persons were put in front of the witness and he was asked to identify those whom he knew. Witness identified those whom he knew. There was one man whom he identified, but did not know his name and that man was accused No. 1. Accused No. 8 was among them but witness could not identify him.

CAR CLEANER'S EVIDENCE.

Swami Ellayia, 17, a cleaner was then examined. He said he was a cleaner in Somerset Palace. He knew Aurora House. Once he had gone there to wash a car. It was a red Maxwell car. Accused No. had told him to wash that car. Bahadur Shah was in Aurora House and Mr. Mulgaonker had sent witness there to wash the Maxwell car.

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

ALL-INDIA MARWARI CONFERENCE.

SOCIAL REFORMS URGED.

(From a Correspondent.)

FATEHPUR, March 26.

The seventh session of the Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha reopened its session this afternoon at about 2 p.m. and passed a number of resolutions in the open conference:—

(1) In the first resolution the Mahasabha deeply regretted the deaths of Sheths Jainarayan Potdar, Nawangrai Khalanand, and Bhagwandasji Khubalewala.

In the second resolution the Sabha laid, down certain rules regarding marriage, age-limits of marriage, dowry, feasts, etc. The age-limit of 16, and 12 in the case of the bridegroom and the bride respectively were recommended. The resolution condemned the practice of nautch dances and such-like entertainments on marriage occasions. An amendment to the effect that the age of the bridegroom should be 18 instead of 16 years was moved but having been rejected the original age-limit was approved by a large majority. Mr. Hanuman Prasad Potdar moved a resolution prohibiting the sale of girls and demanding social boycott of those who enter into such relations. This was passed. The fourth resolution condemned polygamy. In the fifth resolution the Sabha demanded, the stoppage of the marriages of persons over 40 years of age and those physically unfit for it. In the sixth resolution certain reforms were urged in the funeral ceremonies. In the seventh resolution the Sabha, while appreciating the charitable habits of the Marwari brethren wanted the donors to assure themselves of the proper use of the money before donating funds.—A. P.

TURKISH DELEGATION IN LAHORE

LAHORE, March 26.

The Turkish Red Crescent delegation consisting of Prof. Tewfik Bey, Dr. Ismail Bashin Pasha and Dr. Hikmat Bey arrived here to-day. They will join the congregation in Juma prayer tomorrow at Badshahi Mosque.—(A. P.)

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lord Reading has contributed Rs. 250 to the Bhupendra Nath Basu Memorial Fund.—A. P.

A public meeting of Mahomedans of Kalyan was called by Mr. M. B. Kazi, President of the Jamat-ul-Mustemun on 6th December, 1924, and was adjourned by the First Class Resident Magistrate, Kalyan, for two months. The adjourned meeting was called by Mr. M. B. Kazi on the 21st instant. Annual accounts and the report for the year Samvat 1980 was carried and sanctioned unanimously. Rules and constitutions to administer mosques, *dargas*, schools and their properties were sanctioned and carried unanimously. The resolution that the election of Mushawers repostponed and the President be authorised to call a meeting for election when desired, was carried unanimously.

The Madras Corporation has decided to reduce the property tax to 17 per cent.

It has also decided to set apart Rs. 15,000 for the construction of a home for beggars in the city of Madras.—A. P.

Patna, March 26.—His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler, Governor of Bihar and Orissa, accompanied by Lady Wheeler, left today, on four months' Home leave.—A. P.

Madras, March 26.—Sir P. Rajagopalachary, Member, India Council, has left Madras for Conjeveram from where he proceeds to Travancore. He will sail for the United Kingdom from Colombo early in April.—A. P.

Those sections of the offices of the Lahore Civil Secretariat and other departments which accompany His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to Simla will close at Lahore on the afternoon of the 9th May 1925 and reopen at Simla on the forenoon of the 14th May.

The Government of India have permitted the Punjab Government to nominate one candidate for the Indian Forest Services for final selection by the Government of India this year.

The "C. & M. Gazette" understands that Mr. O. F. Lumsden, I.C.S., whose appointment as additional Judge of Lahore High Court was announced in the recent Gazette of India has had to undergo a severe operation in Edinburgh and will not be able to come out to India till about the middle of May.

The Calcutta Scottish held their second annual dinner last night. The Governor of Bengal was the principal guest.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 27.

In the share market jutes rates ruled somewhat steadier to-day for the speculative shares on covering operations. The higher denominations were fully steady, though little or no outside interest was apparent. Towards the close the feeling was easier. In coals whatever little business that took place hardly exhibited any element of strength. In teas selling orders were in abundance while demand was practically non-existent. In miscellaneous transactions reported were of moderate dimensions calling for no special comment. Government securities were in good request generally at better rates. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 67/9, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/10, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98/15, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/8, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/13, do 1927 101/3, do. 1930 102/14.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/12.

Cottons:—Kesoram 5/7.

Jutes:—Alliance 597, Auckland 302, Barnagore 176/8, Birla 9/4, Caledonian 621/8, Clive 47/10, Craig 5/2, Empire 54/8, Fort Gloster 1655/8, Fort William 432/8, Howrah 46, Kamarhatty 589, Presidency 8/4.

Coals:—Aurrung 2/6, Equitable 12/4, Govindpur 5/8, Khas Jherriah 40, North-West 24/12, Samla Ramnagar 7/12, Union 15/4.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 28/8, Marshall and Co. 3, British India Corporation ord. 4, Britannia Biscuits 7, Madan Theatres 2/8, Titaghur Paper 2/8, Cawnpore Sugar 25/4.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 30, Puttinbari 155, Rutema 19/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence.—A.P.

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RS. 16 LAKHS FOR MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the Board of Improvement Trust for the City of Bombay was held on Friday, Mr. R. H. A. Delves presiding when consideration was given to the grant of land for a maternity hospital near the Parel Bacteriological Laboratory. Mr. N. N. Wadia C.I.E., had offered a donation of Rs. 16 lakhs for the construction of a Maternity Hospital in the north of the City. The Government selected a site measuring 20,000 square yards in the Old Government House compound, but as the site was vested in the Bombay Improvement Trust, the Trust was requested to give back the site to Government at a concession rate in view of the purpose for which it was required.

The Board granted the site asked for at the rate of Rs. 15 per square yard though the market value of the land was Rs. 20.

MASINA HOSPITAL.

The next item considered was the representation made by the Trustees of the Masina Hospital regarding the Love Lane Chawls. The Board had decided to lease them the open space measuring 2152 square yards for 999 years from the 1st November, 1924, at an annual rental of Rs. 1,424. The premium to be paid by the Hospital was Rs. 11 per square yard.

The Trustees of the Hospital in their lett. stated that in utilising the open space for the location of the class of tenants for whom the premises had been erected, the Board had committed a grievous blunder and a grave injustice, to the Hospital. The City of Bombay Improvement Trust was created, "inter alia," for the purpose of improving Bombay but it could never be imagined that while trying to improve the sanitary condition of one class of people, anything would be done which would cause a nuisance to and spoil the sanitary condition of the adjoining properties. Much less was it conceivable that any Corporation for improvement of a town in any civilised part of the world, undertaking to effect improvement of a City, would have dumped down tenements for use of the class of people for whom the tenements were intended in close vicinity of hospitals threatening to create an undeniable nuisance against which no guarantee of immunity could be given. The Trustees of the Hospital asserted that the Board would not have ventured to erect chawls for such users in the vicinity of St. George's Hospital, or any other Hospital conducted for a more easily excitable community. The Board had refused to stop the erection of the buildings and leaving the Trustees of the Hospital no alternative but to try to come to such an arrangement as would minimize the schance of the threatened nuisance so far as possible.

The Trustees of the Hospital further called for a reduction of the price or premium asked, since it was quite out of proportion to the price of the land before the Chawls were actually laid out.

The letter ended by asking the Board to refer the various points in dispute to arbitration.

Mr. P. C. Sethna moved that the matter be postponed and to give Dr. Masina and the members of the Board time to reconsider the whole question.

Mr. P. R. Cadell moved an amendment that the letter be recorded.

On being put to the vote Mr. Cadell's amendment was carried with the casting vote of the Chairman.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

HIGH SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Society's Parel High School, Lal Baug, Bombay, was celebrated at the Damodar Thackersey Hall on last Saturday morning, Mrs. Hailey Hodgkinson presiding. Mrs. Willison McQuillen, her mother, distributed the prizes. There was a large gathering of ladies, gentlemen and children who thoroughly enjoyed the songs, dialogues, cycle tricks and other entertainments given by the boys of the school.

Mr. M. V. Bonde, the superintendent of the School, having read the annual report of the school, Mrs. Hodgkinson addressed the gathering. She said it gave her mother Mrs. Willison McQuillen and herself great pleasure to come there that morning. The work that the Gokhale Education Society was doing was a useful one. In educating the children of the labouring classes, the Society was ensuring that the foundation of India's future would be well and truly laid. As one looked at the happy, bright and intelligent faces of the pupils they congratulated the Life-workers of the Society upon successfully carrying out the ideals of the late Mr. Gokhale, who was one of India's greatest and noblest servants. He was the pioneer in the cause of compulsory education and devoted his life to the service of his country. In pre-reform days in the Viceroy's Council, in season and out of season, Mr. Gokhale pleaded the cause of the children of India and their right to be educated. It seemed to her possible that the spirits of the noble dead were sometimes permitted to return to the scenes of their labours and that was why it would be that their Guru would be with them that morning. His memory, she was certain, was a great and glorious inspiration to them who have followed in his footsteps. The training of young minds and souls was a great privilege. It was also a great responsibility. It was not the brain and the heart that needed tuition, the young spirit must be shaped and moulded and guided. She felt sure they realised that these children who were in their charge were being trained not only for their time but for eternity. She loved the children of India and felt sure that they were noble material for the educationists to work with, intelligent, eager, responsive and most loveable, those were the future citizens of that noble land. It was their duty as followers and disciples of Gokhale and the duty of all the educationists to train their children in love and service so that India would not only be great but good, God's India.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the chair and the singing of the national anthem, the proceedings terminated.

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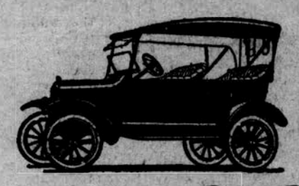

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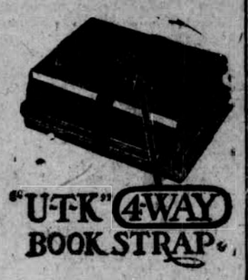

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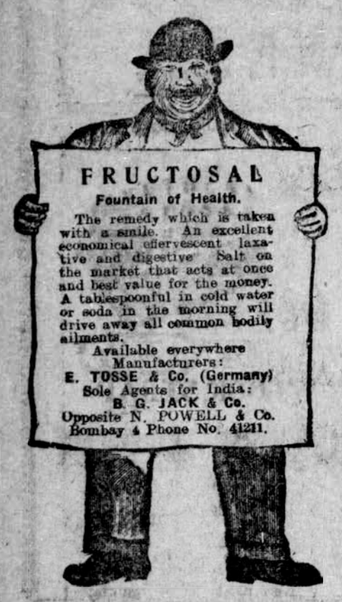

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"AT THE POINT OF BAYONET"

BENGAL ORDINANCE BILL PASSED.

COUNCIL OF STATE PROROGUED.

DELHI, Mar. 26.

Non-official attendance was poor in the Council of State which held the last sitting of the Delhi session to-day when the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act Supplementary Bill as recommended by the Governor General came up for consideration.

Mr. Crerar in moving that it be taken into consideration said it would be abdication of Government to permit a revolutionary organisation to pursue its course and perfect its machinery to a stage which would enable it to suspend the rule of law and undermines the Government. So long at least as the axiom was accepted the fundamental duty of Government was to preserve public security on which political advance and all functions of a civilised organism depended. Turning to the immediate object of the Bill the Home Secretary said that in the first place it provided for an appeal to the High Court by any person convicted on trial by a commission. It provided also for the confirmation of any death sentence which might be passed by the commissioners. Those were the safeguards which the Government of India and all the authorities who had to consider this measure deemed necessary and proper in order to ensure a just and equitable operation of the Bengal Act now on the Statute Book. There were provisions which would authorise the Government of Bengal in any case in which it was found necessary to commit a person to a jail outside the province of Bengal and the object of that was the interest of public security in order that when such a necessity arose a person against whom such an order was made might be removed from his dangerous associations and from the scene of his activities. He did not deny that the grant to the executive Government of powers of that character was a very serious matter but if this measure was to have any effect it must be made effective from the outset. He heard the authority of Lord Morley quoted as a ground of criticism against the principles of such a measure. In reply he quoted Lord Morley where he said that his view was that powers given under Regulation of 1818 did constitute emergency powers which might be lawfully applied if there was an emergency.

"AN ABSURD CHARGE".

Concluding Mr. Crerar said he did not think that he had left it open to any candid judge to enquire whether behind the brief Clauses of this Bill or the more comprehensive but equally undisguised provisions of the measure which it supplemented there was concealed any subtlety of policy or any unexplained intention. It had been alleged that this measure, taking advantage of some insane outrages committed by irresponsible and isolated individuals was aimed at a political party whose activities had been embarrassing to the Government. He would not plead to a charge so absurd, so manifestly untenable, so remote from facts, but he would not deny that this bill was inspired by a political motive. The Government of India were with His Majesty's Government and with Parliament and with the British people pledged to a programme of political advance in India towards self-Government. "They perceive clearly, perhaps more clearly than their critics who are not so closely in touch with the forces which make for progress as with those which make for retardation, that nothing could be more fatal to these intentions and these aspirations than the obstacles which are interposed by lawlessness and violence and by the cult of the pistol and the bomb. Government are determined to do all that lies in them to remove these obstacles and to keep open the path for all men of good will to walk in without let or hindrance. That is the political motive and is the resolute determination which inspires this measure". (Applause).

Mr. Yaminkhan regretted that in promulgating the Bengal Ordinance the Governor-General did not share his responsibility with the Indian Legislature. But, he said, there must have been certain reasons which made the Governor-General adopt this attitude but the Council was not in possession of even those reasons. He therefore left the Bill to be passed with the vote of those who were in possession of the secret facts and felt that it must be passed.

Mr. Natesan said he could not respond to the appeal of Mr. Crerar. He spoke, he said with a deep sense of responsibility and with a heavy heart. He confessed with shame that there was an anarchist movement in Bengal the existence of which was acknawledged by more than one leader of a well-known party. He condemned the anarchists because they were enemies to India. It was nothing but an illusion to suppose that self-Government could be achieved by anarchist methods. He did not share the view that the Ordinance was aimed at the Swarajists as such. He agreed that anarchists must be put down but he did not agree with Mr. Crerar that the Ordinance and the Supplementary Bill were the only methods of putting down the anarchists.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari in a lengthy speech opposed the consideration of the Bill.

Sir P. C. Mitter who was a party to the framing of the Rowlatt Report was opposed to the Ordinance Bill. He asked what was the necessity for providing for the removal of prisoners to other provinces when there were an endless number of jails in Bengal. He severely criticised the removal of the right of Habeas Corpus and said in the face of this provision he could not consider the right of appeal to High Court as any very much hopeful provision. In conclusion he opposed the consideration of the Bill.

Sardar Chiranjit Singh supported the Bill.

"MOST EXTRA-ORDINARY PROCEDURE."

Mr. Vedamurthi regretted that owing to his ill-health, he was not able to take an active part in this session but his ill-health could not prevent him from recording his protest against the introduction of the Bill. He was entirely opposed to the principles that underlay the Bill and the policy enunciated in it. He held that suspension of Habeas Corpus was a most extra-ordinary procedure which deprived the citizen of his most cherished right. Proceeding Mr. Vedamurthi said that there was an impression in the country that the Council of State was a handmaid of the Government of India and that it existed in constitution only to register decrees of the Government. Even the Council was to-day offered an ultimatum in the shape of not only a recommended bill but of a certified bill. It was an insult to the House to be called upon to pass the bill at the point of the bayonet. It was a sheer waste of time to discuss the bill as Government had come with the determination of not being convinced. Their discussion and adverse vote would not make Government deviate even by a hair's breadth from the course they had chalked out for themselves. Discussion would only be a farce. He felt that he could not therefore honestly be a party to the passing of the Bill and he declared that to emphasise his protest against the Bill, he would withdraw from the House when the bill was under discussion. After his speech, Mr. Vedamurthi bundled up his papers and walked out of the Chamber with a bow to the Chair.

Mr. Karandikar opposed the consideration of the bill. He said that the whole affair betrayed lack of trust by the Government in the people of Bengal and also in their own Judiciary. He saw no justification for Government to deprive their judiciary of its powers. He referred to the Bengal Bill before the Local Council of Bengal and how it was opposed by prominent public men of that province. He then criticised the Bill under discussion in detail and said that High Courts should not be deprived of their powers. No case had been made out for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha also opposed the consideration of the Bill. What was the use of the Council now discussing the Bill when it had been certified? Therefore he thought they should not consider the Bill on its merits but leave it to Government to do what they thought best for the country.

The Raja of Digapathis (Bengal) also opposed the Bill.

A CARTE BLANCHE

Syed Raza Ali said the police of Bengal had been given extraordinary powers to arrest any person without warrant. The very fact that these measures were necessary showed that Bengal Police was not so efficient as it ought to be. He for one would not give "carte blanche" to the Bengal Government to order police to do things as they liked. He feared that under the Act a police constable was a mightier individual than even Sir Alexander Muddiman and Mr. Crerar (laughter).

Mr. Ramdas (Swarajist) said two years ago the Council was invited to co-operate with Government in taxing poor man by doubling his salt tax and members very obligingly accepted the invitation of Government. To-day they were invited once more to accede to the Viceroy's view that the Black Bill under discussion was essential for the good of India. He declined to accept that invitation. Their co-operation was only wanted when something extraordinary was required to be done against the wishes of the whole country and of the Assembly. He argued that representatives of Bengal and of India had unhesitatingly and in no uncertain terms condemned the Bill after rejection of three clauses of the measure in its present obvious form. They could not reject the Bill nor could they allow it to become law. He held therefore there was no use of discussing and debating the clause of discussion and debating the clauses of the Bill. Similarly it was no use convincing the bureaucracy who were the steel frame of the Indian Constitution and who were not liable to change its views. emphatically entered his protest against the misuse of section 67-B of the Government of India Act. Concluding the speaker felt that without doing any injustice to his electorate and without failing to discharge his function he must withdraw from deliberation of the Council so far as the debate of the Bill was concerned.

After Mr. Ramdass had concluded his speech, he walked out of the Chamber.

SIR A. MUDDIMAN'S SPEECH

After Mr. Ramdas had left the Chamber as a protest against the passing of the Bill, Sir Alexander Muddiman addressed the Council. He said that the existence of a very serious terrorist conspiracy making life of man in the the street intolerable was admitted. The Ordinary Law had broken down, juries had failed in their duty, the witness were intimidated and Bengal sliding was slowly towards a state which filled every one in Bengal with horror. Some years ago it had been argued that the action taken by the Government was not the right one but none had suggested any alternative. The Raja of Digapathia had stated that the situation in Bengal was something like martial law regime. But under martial law the suspected prison could be shot. Did they want it in Bengal. They would never see that in the King's dominions in India. The accused, under the Bill, would get three commissioners insitead of district judge and jury and further he had the right to appeal to the High Court. This was not a bad position. It might be said that the removal of trial by jury was an infringement of the ordinary law but juries in Bengal would not give their correct verdict when they feared they would be shot or harrassed. The object of the Crown was not to get conviction but to get justice done. The Governor of Bengal and the Governor General in Council were fully convinced when they agreed to the promulgation of the Ordinance. "I dislike all this but I am perfectly convinced of the necessity for the Ordinance. I would be no party to a legislation of this character unless I was convinced that it was essential for the peace and good Government of Bengal. It has been said that this Ordinance is intended for the protection of Government officials. It is not only for the protection of officials but also for the protection of the ordinary man in the street,—the perfectly peaceful citizen in pursuit of his lawful avocations. I have no grain to sell. I have no family to protect. I am not going to suffer. I may die some day but it is you and your property and your family these are the people, who are going to suffer. Murder is not a crime against the individual. It is a crime against the state. There is the danger of assassinations and that required a special law. The Bengal Government have discovered offences against Indian Arms Act and Explosives Act. These must be discouraged by an extraordinary law."

"GOVT. NOT DEVOID OF FEELING".

Proceeding Sir Alexander Muddiman said Government was not entirely devoid of feeling. It knew that by promulgating the Ordinance it was incurring the displeasure of the public. It was anxious to avoid all this. But there came a time when politics and reconciliation of politics could not be permitted to interfere with the maintenance of law and order. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari had taken Government to task for the provision to transfer the prisoners from Bengal to jails in other provinces. But let him remember that in Bengal they had suffered from tampering with jails and that there was an appling murder committed actually in jail. The Home Member admitted that suspension of Habeas Corpus Act was a novel step but the Assembly and this Council had been parties to similar suspension for a large number of years. If the Council admitted that the Executive had power to arrest persons in special circumstances then it could not be denied that the jurisdiction of ordinary courts must be harred. Legislation undertaken under Section 67 of Act was very special legislation taken by the Executive and in which Parliament had a hand. It was taken in certain circumstances to enforce affirmative legislation if necessary against the houses of legislature. That was the art of constitution. If the Bill was passed in this House then it would not have any effect until it had received His Majesty's sanction. Parliament therefore took further responsibility by endorsing the action of the authorities in India. Any one in the Parliament who desired to challenge the action taken by the Executive would refer to the debates in Indian Legislatures. Let it not therefore be supposed that discussion in this House after the certification of the Bill was not important. This House had therefore the power of appeal to the highest legislative authority in the British Empire and that was why it struck him as betraying entire absence of constitutional convention that two members of this House should have withdrawn themselves from the Chamber on the ground that the proceedings of this House at this stage of the Bill was a farce. Concluding the Home Member appealed to the Council to shoulder some part of the responsibility which attaches to the maintenance of law and order in India. It had been a charge repeated by those opposed to reforms in India that the legislatures did not favour any action taken by the Government for the maintenance of law and order. He did not suggest that this House should blindly, without consideration, endorse all that had been proposed by the Government. It was a matter on which the members must examine their own conscience very closely and see whether they were justified in refusing that support to Government which it was the right of Government to look for from the Central Legislatures and this House in particular. (applause).

Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the Bill.

Major Akbar Khan in supporting the consideration of the Bill appealed to the House to trust entirely Sir Alexander Muddiman, who, he knew, never lead them astray.

Mr. Crerar replying to the debate emphasised that there was revolutionary conspiracy very well organised and sustained.

THE DIVISION

Mr. Crerar's motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put to vote and carried by 29 votes to 3. The three members were Messrs. K. V. Ramaswamy Iyengar, R. P. Karandikar and Sukhbir Sinha. The 27 members were:—Sir Narsimha Sarma, Sir Mohamed Habibullah, Mr. Abbott, Sir Charles Mcwatt, Mr. Berthoud, Mr. Zahiruddin, Mr. Dawn, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. MacWaters, Mr. Crerar, Mr. Ley, Colonel Patterson, Dewan Teckchand, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Sardar Chiranjit Singh Nawab of Loharu, Mr. Shyam Misra Mr. K. N. Mitter, Mr. Wild, Raja of Dumraon, Major Akbar Khan of Hoti, Mr. Dutt. Mr. Natesan, Mr. Khaparde, Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari, Raja Digpathaia, Mr. Raza Ali, Mr. D. C. Barua, and Khan Sahib Amanali. Mr. Yamin Khan was present during the proceedings after lunch, that is after Mr. Raza Ali's speech.

The first three clauses were passed without any discussion. A short discussion ensued on Clause four which authorises Government to order the custody of prisoners in jail outside Bengal but this clause two was passed by those who cried no, not claiming a division. Clause five was passed without any opposition. The last clause, the suspension of Habeas Corpus Act was opposed by Mr. Raza Ali and Dr. Sarbadhikari but the Home Member emphasised that they could not have revision of grounds of action by judicial tribunal when ex-hypothesi they were enacting a law in which they could not disclose the sources of information.

The Clause was put to vote and a few members said "No" but no member claimed a division. The Bill (as recommended by the Governor-General) was then put to vote and carried. Here again a few members said "No" but a division was not claimed.

On the motion of Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported by Sir Narsimha Sarma a message was sent to Lord Rawlinson wishing him speedy recovery.

COUNCIL ADJOURNS "SINE DIE"

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 27.

The depression over the Punjab has passed away eastwards after causing local rain or snow in Kashmir and North-west Frontier Province with a few falls in the North Punjab. A few falls have also occurred in Tenasserim.

The chief amounts are:—Rawalpindi and Murree a quarter of an inch; and Peraclinar a half.

Forecast:—A few falls in Assam and dry weather generally elsewhere.—(A. P.)

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand eloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i e, As. 5.
1 box of pills	1-8.	

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 ineluding transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

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NOT JUDGES

BUT PEACE MAKERS.

M. SHAUKAT ALI AND KOHAT

The following is the full text of Maulana Shaukat Ali's statement on Kohat published in "Young India."—

From the very first day when I heard of the unfortunate affair of Kohat and all through the sitting of the Unity Conference at Delhi, when Mahatmaji was keeping his twenty-one days fast, right up to the last day I spent at Rawalpindi in touch with both Hindus and Muslims, I have been very carefully considering the matter. Having made such enquiries as were possible in the circumstances I have come to certain conclusions. Since these differ to some extent from those of the Mahatma inspite of our general agreement, it would, I think, be better if I write a separate report, particularly as I have emphasised certain aspects of the case. It is no use my entering into details and giving elaborate reasons for my conclusions:—

1. As is well-known I have always refused to visit places where Hindus and Musims have quarrelled or are quarrelling. In my opinion both the communities in such localities have forfeited the right of asking the help and co-operation of those who are determined to live at peace and with brotherly amity with each other. Each side wants not peace but suporters for its cause. Mischiefmakers on both sides are out to drag others down to their own level.

2. Enquiries after the event lead me nowhere. Cases are prepared carefully and our interference does no good. Each party puts all the blame on the other and will not accept any adverse judgment. In most cases the fault lies at the door of both and trying to weigh it or apportion it, besides being difficult—well-nigh impossible—serves no good purpose. In fact it further reopens the question and both from the press and the platform the battle is fought over and over again.

3. This Kohat case—the only one in which I took part—has proved to me clearly that my instinct has been right. From what I learnt from impartial Hindu and Muslim friends early, I came to the conclusion that this was not such a one-sided affair as it was made out to be by a section of the press. My closer acquaintance with facts and with people present at Kohat, has confirmed me in my former opinion. I cannot say anything about other places, but in Kohat, if the Mussalmans have to answer for much, the Hindus have also to answer for a good deal. The following facts deserve our attention:—

(a) The effect of bitter acrimonious communal feelings in the Punjab and the United Provinces had reached Kohat also and relations between Hindus and Muslims there were not as pleasant as before. In fact from all accounts the use of aggressive language was uncontrolled on both sides.

(b) the ignorant and less educated Khans in the Frontier Province have a high regard for their dignity and position and though ruined through their own follies and mistakes, keep up an empty show. The more clever and better educated Hindu commands a position now, thanks to his thrift and business capacity. He has amassed a fortune and at times shows it aggressively. The old relations between the two had been changing and the Government officials, although they were anxious not to allow the Hindus to grow in strength, were taking special advantage of the situation to further emasculate and weaken the Muslim gentry. It was they who were regarded as a danger to the Government in the Province and not the Hindus. It was the Muslim alone who started non-co-operation in Kohat and suffered for it. The real danger to the Province, however, is the official element itself and it is against this that both Hindus and Muslims have to protect themselves.

EFFECT OF THE PAMPHLET.

(c) When feelings were already bad, came this pamphlet with an abusive poem in it, insulting the Ka'aba and the Holy Prophet (May God's peace be on him). This pamphlet was *specially printed* for Jiwandas, Secretary of the Kohat Sanatan Dharma Sabha. Its effect cannot be minimised on any Muslim population, leave aside the Muslim population of a place like Kohat. In this connection I remember the resentment the Muslims in Calcutta and all over India felt over an article in the *Indian Daily News*. It was a letter from its correspondent in Paris in which he had mentioned that the Arab from Africa, who had been put to clean the drains in Paris during the war was looking at the filth with the same, affection and reverence as if it was the tomb of his prophet. The Mussalmans blazed forth in anger and a huge All-India protest meeting was organised in Calcutta. This was stopped by Government and the men coming to it in processions were fired at and many were killed and wounded. So I can well imagine the feelings of the Muslims of Kohat at the time. The news of such writings cannot be kept hidden and I cannot put the blame of this on Maulvi Ahmed Gul.

(d) The Hindus' case is complete and very carefully prepared. They have a large number of well-educated men at Kohat including several barristers and pleaders. Besides, they had the advantage of the support and advice of many other very eminent and able men in the Hindu community. But the full Muslim case is not known. We had two sets of people before us—both non-co-operators at one time, but now in different camps—inimical to each other. There was no collusion possible between them, and they had the advice of no Mussalman from the outside. I am grateful these gentlemen came at my invitation. Like the other Government group—the so-called Muslim representatives' Working Committee for reconciliation— they could have declined. But they came and gave their evidence. There was very little material difference between the statements of Syed Pir Kamal Jeelani and Maulvi Ahmed Gul and they both denied in their statements that there was any preparation or idea of a general attack or Jehad against the Hindus on the 9th September. The Mussalmans decided on the 8th night after the sudden unexpected release of Jiwandas to wait on the Deputy Commissioner. There was certainly indignation at the double-faced policy of the Deputy Commissioner who kept on promising the Muslims one thing and the Hindus another.

(e) The Hindus had no complaint to make against Syed Pir Kamal Jeelani. They accused Maulvi Ahmed Gul, Khilafat Secretary: from all accounts upto the 25th August, 1924, his behaviour was alright. It is after this pamphlet case that he lost his balance and went over to the Government side. The present putrid state of affairs and bad communal feelings have upset the balance of many old and tried Hindu and Muslim workers in the Punjab and elsewhere—and Maulvi Ahmed Gul was not strong enough to withstand the attack of the general Muslim public opinion. He was carried off his feet and lost belief in Hindu-Muslim Unity. Either he or any other courageous prominent man could have saved the situation; but there was none available. Dewan Anantram told us that he was then unfortunately too ill to be of use, otherwise this unfortunate incident would never have happened. With the knowledge of the rest of India before me, I cannot expect too much from a man of Maulvi Ahmed Gul's position. Still if he could not carry the public with him, he should have kept aloof and not gone over to the official side. At the same time I am unable to accept all that has been said about him by the Hindus.

(f) We must not judge of Kohat affairs with our own standards. It would be unfair. The condition there is not the same as with us. An ordinary apology should have been sufficient for us and there was no necessity of burning the book, but both the written letter of apology and the burning were considered insufficient by the Muslims of Kohat. Had there been present one real peace-maker in Kohat in each community, things could have been settled amicably. The Khilafat Deputation of Pshawar which consisted of Haji Jan Mahomed, Ameerchand Bamwal, Syed Lal Badshah and Ali Gul did their best for peace but failed.

FIGHTING ON 9TH SEPT. PURELY ACCIDENTAL.

(g) I do not accept the Hindu, theory that the 9th September was fixed for a general Jehad and invitations for it were sent beforehand. The Frontier village Pathans knew how to fight but are not anxious to lose their own lives uselessly. If they really wanted to organise a massacre of Hindus, broad daylight was not very suitable for it, nor a fixed day known to their opponents. They would have arranged a surprise. Further the fighting on the 1st day, the 9th September, was fairly balanced and from all accounts it appears the Muslim casualties were as many as the Hindu casulities, if not more. Nor do I believe the Muslim theory which was put before me at Delhi that the Hindus were preparing for such an attack on the Mussalmans as would teach them a lesson. It was alleged that in one sudden attack they hoped to prove themselves more than a match for the Muslims, being well armed and under cover, and that afterwards the Police and the troops would intervene and the matter would be left for settlement in the law courts. The Muslims of Kohat frankly said that such a thing was not possible.

In my opinion the firing and the fighting on the 9th September was accidental and not premediated. By the sudden release of Jiwandas on the 8th September, the aggressive section of the Hindus in its elation must have openly crowed over its victory over Muslims. Next morning when the Deputy Commissioner, realising the intensity of Muslim feeling and his mistake in releasing Jiwandas, ordered his re-arrest and the arrest of several other Sanatan Dharma members, it was the turn of aggressive Muslims to give expression of their elation over their complete victory, and on this the quarrel started.

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT.

(h) Who fired the first shot? The Muslims say that a Muslim boy and another man were killed near Sirdar Makhansing's house in the Bazar. The Hindus say that the "Parachas" fired the first three shots and killed one Hindu woman and wounded another. The Hindus further say that three shots were a pre-arranged signal for the Muslim attack. I do not believe this latter as it is a part of the Hindu theory for which I have found not an iota of proof.

The Muslims on the night of the 8th September had decided in a very angry meeting to wait on the Deputy Commissioner early next morning. If the Deputy Commissioner decided against them, then they would see what else they could do. The Deputy Commissioner accepted their demands in full—not only Jiwandas but several other Sanatana Dharmi members were ordered to be arrested. The crowd was jubilant and happy as it got what it wanted. The honour and the prestige of its faith was in its estimation saved. There was no meaning now in starting a massacre of Hindus. My own firm conviction is that the firing and the burning of the 9th September was quite accidental. The gunpowder was there in heaps but the match was lighted accidentally resulting in a huge conflagration. Neither the Hindus nor the Mussalmans had any such intention, and the Mussalmans naturally could not want it after their signal victory.

GOVERNMENT'S INDIFFERENCE.

(i) I was glad to hear both from the Muslims and the Hindus that they did not want the reopening of the question as it would not serve any purpose. Both parties repeatedly told us this. And I think even now without apportioning blame on either side an honourable and brotherly peace can be arranged. The Mussalmans say that they did neither want nor force the Hindus to leave Kohat on the 10th September. The Police and the border constabulary and all the British officers were present on the spot and for the unfortunate looting and firing of the 10th September it is the Government which is responsible. They could have stopped everything if they wished. But they did not want to stop. This Hindu-Muslim fight in the Frontier was a God-send to them to further embitter the feelings of the Muslims of the frontier and the Hindus of the Punjab and India and to proclaim to the world at large that the Hindus and Muslims were now openly fighting and that their unity was impossible. It was the strong hand of the British Government that was needed for peace.

(j) The Muslims complained that with the assistance of influential Hindu leaders, the Hindus of Kohat have forced the hands of the Government and secured some terms. Half the Police in future would be Hindu; no Muslim, man or woman, would be allowed to pass through Hindu Mohallas; "Kuchabandis" would be done; one third of the officials there would be Hindu; and more concessions like these. They said with the help of the Hindus, the Government woud curtail liberties of the 97 per cent. Muslims. Already it has demanded "Muchalka" (security) for Rs. 80,000 from Syed Pir Kamal Jeelani and three others, because he and his party do not accept the representative character of this Muslim Working Committete in Kohat. The Mussalmans in the Frontier Province are little better than slaves and they want the whole of the nationalistic India to come to their assistance and get for them the same rights as the rest of India. They want representative and elective institutions like the Councils, Municipalities, District Boards, Universities, etc. Nothing is being done for their education and their ignorance is apalling. In Kohat, Peshawar and in the whole of the Frontier Province Municipalities have nominated members and the 97 per cent. Muslim population have the same representation as the 3 per cent. Hindus, i.e. 50 per cent. of each are nominated by the Government.

(k) In my opinion an honourable peace is possible and desired by both the communities. The whole country should raise its voice to free these fine people and save them from their ignorance and primitive methods of dealing with affairs, which is a danger both to them and to the whole country. The negligence of the Mussalmans of India in this matter is specially criminal.

SO-CALLED CONVERSIONS.

(l) As for the so-called conversions to Islam during the days of the riots, my position is clear. I detest forced conversions. They are against the spirit of Islam. If there were any they deserve the greatest condemnation. But I am not satisfied that there were. What seems to have happened was that some Hindus for their safety asked their Mussalman friends to cut off their tufts and otherwise remove all outward symbols of Hinduism. The Mussalman witnesses rightly did not claim these as conversions. They are to-day as much Hindus as any other. Many a Mussalman told a lie to save the life of his Hindu neighbours, by telling the excited mob that they had become Muslims.

Such cases were not conversions nor were considered such by any body in the Frontier. Both Syed Pir Kamal Jeelani and Maulvi Ahmed Gul stated that even a genuine desire for conversion under the circumstances would not be treated seriously unless it was repeated at the time of Aman (safety) when there was no danger.

The two cases of murder of innocent and unarmed Hindus who were reported to Peer Kamal as having been murdered on the 9th September because they could not accept Islam were truly deplorable and the perpetrators of the deed deserve the strongest condemnation. As for the general question of conversions of married Hindu women and others, it could be discussed with responsible Muslim Ulama and leaders and I need give no opinion here about it. However, from all accounts it is agreed that no woman, married or otherwise, herself accepted or was converted by others to Islam during the riots.

I would urge the Mussalmans who are in an overwhelming majority to make up with their Hindu brethren and I would equally urge the Hindu brethren to stand by their Muslim neighbours and make them feel that they have in them good neighbours and real friends and helpers.

As I said before, the incident at Kohat was not a one sided affair and I blame both Hindus and Mussalmans. However, as a Muslim I feel it my duty to put the greater blame on the Mussalmans. They are stronger both physically and in number, and even under great provocation they ought to have shown greater patience and forbearance, which I am sorry to say they did not in the excitement of their miserable fighting.

In conclusion I must say that when two such detached persons as Mahatmaji and myself differ in deciding such cases, how could others do better? We must not work as judges but as peace-makers.

(Sd.) SHAUKAT ALI.

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HINDU MAHASABHA.

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS REMOVED

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Arrangements for holding the general session of the Hindu Mahasabha this year in Calcutta on the 11th and 12th April are progressing. Some hundreds of invitations have been issued and a large contingent of delegates is expected from all parts of India and the Reception Committee is making arrangements to accommodate them. Interviewed by the Associated Press, Pandit Deoratna Sharma, General Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, who is here to assist the Reception Committee, said: "As there seems to be some misapprehension relating to the objects of the Hindu Mahasabha and in view of the fact that some orthodox Hindu Associations, particularly the Marwari Brahman Sabha, have even resolved to boycott the Mahasabha owing to its alleged advanced social views, it may be mentioned that the Mahasabha as a body uptil now has not passed any resolution abolishing caste system or introducing widow marriage or interdining which are highly objected to by the orthodox community. The Hindu Mahasabha is certainly in favour of allowing untouchables to join public meetings, attend public schools and take water from public wells and have 'devadarshan' with the consent of the managers. It seeks to alleviate the condition of Hindu widows and wants to abolish child-marriage altogether. It encourages Brahmacharya and religious instruction of Hindu boys and girls." He added that "the Mahasabha had held seven general and four special sessions at different places in India and had at present four hundred branches all over the country and in some Colonies also."—A. P.

PREPARATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

Pandit Deoratna Sharma, General Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha has arrived at Calcutta to assist the Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha and to look after the arrangement in connection with the next session and will stay till the conclusion. Preparations are going on apace. The session meets in the pandal specially erected in the Halliday Park to accommodate 5,000 people. Lectures are being arranged daily for propaganda in different parts Calcutta.

BOMBAY GOVT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

(MARCH 26, 1925).

The Hon. Justice Sir Amberson B. Marten, is granted, with effect from the 28th March 1925 leave up to the commencement of the October Vacation of the Bombay High Court for the year 1925.

Mr. Krishnalal Kirparam Thakor, to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Khandesh, vice Mr. R. R. Sane.

Mr. Ramchandra Ravji Sane, on relief to act as District and Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta.

Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta on relief to be District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. M. J. Giles, acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is invested with the powers of a Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. W. N. U. Dunlop, Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, is empowered to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the District of Poona.

Mr. Jivaji Raghojirao Savant to act as District Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr S. B. Vaidya.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, on relief, to do duty as Assistant Commissioner, Central Division, vice Rao Bahadur B. H. Godbole, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit, on completion of his special duty, to be District Deputy Collector, Thana, vice Mr. Vali Baksh Adam Patel.

Mr. L. B. Kulkarni, Assistant Economic Botanist, to act as Assistant Professor of Botany vice Mr. G. B. Patwardhan, appointed to act as Economic Botanist to Government.

Mr. W. E. Hogan to act as Superintendent of Excise, Kaira Sub-division vice Mr. S J. Taleyarkhan on leave.

Mr. M. B. Mandhle, has been appointed Surgical Registrar at the J.J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th February, 1925.

Mr. A. Gordon, B.Sc. (Eng.), Glas., Executive Engineer and Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, to act as Superintending Engineer, Rohri Canal Circle.

Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, B.E., Executive Engineer, to act as Superintending Engineer, Western Circle.

Mr. Tanumal Shawkram Mirchandani, Executive Engineer, to act as Superintending Engineer, Lloyd Barrage Circle

Mr. E. P. Watson, Executive Engineer, to be Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PORT OF BOMBAY.

The Governor-in-Council has appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay for a term of two years commencing from the 1st April 1925:—

(1) Major-General H. A. V. Cummins; (2) Mr. R. McLean; (3) Major-General Sir Henry Francis Edward Freeland; (4) Mr. A. M. Green; (5) Captain E. J. Headlam; (6) Sir Lawless Hepper and (7) Mr. H. B. Clayton.

The Governor-in-Council has published the following return of the gentlemen elected by the bodies mentioned below to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, with effect from the 1st April 1925:—

Elected by Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.—

(1) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, (2) Mr. Lalji Naranji, (3) Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, (4) Mr. Mathuradas Kanji Matani, (5) Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee.

Elected by Municipal Corporation of City of Bombay.—

(1) The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, (2) Mr Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

Elected by the Mill-owners' Association.—

(1) Mr. N. B. Saklatvala.

Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.—

(1) Mr. L. S. Hudson, (2) Mr. F. C. Annesley, (3) Mr. V. A. Grantham, (4) Mr. A. E. Graham, (5) Mr. T. E. Cunningham.

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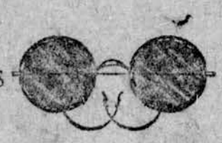

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